# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# Allied Seventh Army Enters Toulon; U. S. Armor Sweeps Across Seine; Conferees Agree on Peace Methods

## Bricker Accepts Hub Date; Launching History Is Made; Australia State Rights Win

### The World's Day—August 21, 1944

### Boston: Bricker to Speak Here on Sept. 23

**In Columbus, Ohio,** Gov. John W. Bricker, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, announced today he would address the Massachusetts State Republican Convention in Boston, Sept. 23.

**Appointment** of Col. Henry Parkman, former Massachusetts OPA Administrator and former Boston Corporation Counsel, as head of the Allied Civil Affairs Committee in Southern France, was disclosed in an Associated Press dispatch from Rome. [Page 2.]

**Workers returned** to submarine building today at the Electric Boat Company, as company officials prepared to hold two conferences to resolve union-company differences in wage dispute. [Page 5.]

**Representatives** of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Consumers League of Massachusetts today supported a proposed new minimum wage schedule providing a $17 a week minimum for experienced women and minor workers in all types of selling in the State. [Page 2.]

### Washington: House Group Votes Limit on OWMR

**The House Ways and Means Committee** voted tentatively to limit to one year after the war the life of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Senate-approved legislation provides two years of Government assistance for reconversion processes.

**Col. Carlos P. Romulo,** Secretary of Information in the Philippine Cabinet, was sworn in by Speaker Sam Rayburn as Resident Commissioner for the Philippine Commonwealth.

**Japanese-American citizens** will continued to be barred from all branches of the U. S. Navy, said Undersecretary Ralph A. Bard in answer to a protest by the American Civil Liberties Union, because their admission would create "racial problems which cannot be handled adequately under war conditions."

### Australia: State Rights Win on Postwar Vote

**Australians have refused,** by a referendum vote, to transfer certain legislative powers from the States to the Federal Government. Prime Minister Curtin's Labor Government sought these Commonwealth powers for the purpose of directing postwar reconstruction. [Page 6.]

### In Europe: Italian King Arrives in Rome

**King Victor Emmanuel** of Italy has arrived in Rome, but the purpose of his trip has not been disclosed. In June, the King turned over his royal prerogatives to his son, Crown Prince Umberto, and retired from public life.

**Count Carlo Sforza,** Minister without portfolio in the Italian Government, stated that he thought Libya, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland should be given back to Italy after the war. He indicated that he did not include Ethiopia or the Dodecanese Islands.

**Evidence of peace agitations** in Bulgaria continued, with the German Radio report of a conference between Bulgarian Premier Ivan Bagrianov and the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires at Sofia. It was also stated that the Bulgarian Foreign Minister would read a foreign policy statement by Premier Bagrianov to the Bulgarian Parliament.

**The Swiss Government** has granted the Germans safe conduct for medical personnel and seriously injured troops being evacuated from France. The Germans had requested transit for 150 medical men and 450 wounded. Those found only slightly injured will be interned.

**Polish factions** may be united as a result of proposals for settlement of present differences which the Polish Government in London is expected to submit soon to Premier Stalin. These proposals are understood to contain recommendations for a reconstituted Polish Government to include members of the present regime in exile, the Polish Underground, and the Moscow-backed Polish Liberation Committee.

### National: Philadelphia Launching Sets Record

**Launching of the Antietam,** 27,000-ton aircraft carrier, and the Los Angeles and the Chicago, 13,000-ton cruisers, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard made history, according to Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, who said it was, "the largest launching at one time and one place in all naval history."

**The one-hundredth LST** launched since Pearl Harbor was sponsored number 790 at the Neville Island Yards in Pittsburgh by the wife of Lieut. John R. Halifax. Lieutenant Halifax is a veteran of amphibious landings at Salerno.

**Democratic National Chairman** Robert E. Hannegan announced the appointment of Mrs. Edward Heller of San Francisco as National committeewoman from California to succeed Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, who is a candidate for Congress from Los Angeles.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

## Arsenal Role for China Seen After Nelson and Hurley Visit

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—China is expected to become a vast new arsenal of freedom after the forthcoming visit of War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley.

The production chief and the Army's chief "trouble shooter" will go to China as President Roosevelt's personal representatives to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

A step up in "on-the-spot" arms production is expected to reinforce contemplated Allied landings on the China coast, promised by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

**President Explains**

Lending of American "know-how" to stimulate arms production in unindustrialized China comes at a time when, as Gen. Shang Chen, head of the Chinese military mission to the United States, says, "China is reaching down for her last drop of strength after seven years of struggling against all odds," and the Japanese are reinforcing their strength in China with fresh troops.

The President's statement said:

*Continued on Page 9, Column 6*

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Monday, August 21, 1944**


| | |
|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5 |
| Christian Science Services on Radio | 12 |
| Daily Features Page | 17 |
| Editorials | 18 |
| Financial Pages | 14, 15 |
| For Children | 12 |
| Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures | 12 |
| Maine Letter | 5 |
| Radio Timetable | 4 |
| Sports Page | 13 |
| Theater and Arts | 4 |
| The Home Forum | 10 |
| Why Pray? (With Russian Translation) | |
| **Advertising** | |
| Amusements (grouped) | 4 |
| Classified | 15 |
| Restaurants (grouped) | 13 |


### Weather Predictions

Fair

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

### Waste Paper Collections

**Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.**

**Boston (Wards 6-10)—Tomorrow.**

**Belmont—Tomorrow.**

**Hull—Tomorrow.**

**Revere—Tomorrow.**

**Boston (Wards 11-14)—Wednesday.**

**Belmont—Wednesday.**

**Revere—Wednesday.**

**Winchester—Wednesday.**

### *Trend in Russia: Is It Capitalistic?*

**Is Russia turning capitalist? This question is being asked in many quarters, where the impression is spreading that the easier dealings between Moscow and the capitalist democracies furnishes a sign of major change in Russian political doctrines.**

**The point is taken up by Edmund Stevens, who is just back from a 10-months stay in Russia as staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Stevens takes the view that the greater tolerance in Moscow for relations with capitalist nations, so far from heralding a change in Russian ideology points rather to the strength of the existing Russian economy.**

**First Page, Second Section.**

## Army in N. E. Maps Plan To Aid Veterans

By R. Stafford Derby

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Demobilization plans aimed to send veterans back to civilian life armed with an accurate appraisal of their abilities and needs are ready for full use in the First Service Command area covering all of the New England States. Already two Separation Classification Units are using the new procedure at Cushing General Hospital in Framingham and Lovell General Hospital in Fort Devens.

As larger numbers of veterans are routed back to civilian life, expansion of these units and consolidation into one large center at Fort Devens to handle general demobilization may be expected.

Credit is given to the Department of Labor by Army officials for the classification and descriptive manuals which are used in the work of the Personnel Consultants who bring the program into the discharge facilities under the direction of the Military Personnel Division of the First Service Command.

**Specialists to Take Over**

Specially trained officers and enlisted men are ready to take over the work of separation which is practically the induction process in reverse. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, has directed the work in this area. A veteran of 30 years in the Army, Col. Arthur Klopstock of Cambridge, General Staff Corps, is director of Military Personnel, while Capt. Jerome Sacks of Baltimore, Adjutant General's Department, is the Personnel Consultant for the First Service Command.

Majority of the veterans discharged are being separated from service under certificates of disability discharge. Handling of their cases, which is indicative of the routine to be followed when the larger number are returned, includes the following steps:

Ten days before the date of discharge, the separation classification

*Continued on Page 2, Column 1*

## Willkie to Confer With Dulles, Dewey Aid on Foreign Affairs

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee whose views on Party foreign policy were ignored by the Party's 1944 national convention, has acquiesced to the request of the 1944 standard bearer, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, to confer with John Foster Dulles, chief Dewey adviser on foreign affairs.

The meeting follows on a week end of Dewey-Dulles talks in Albany which the Republican nominee made preliminary to the Dumbarton Oaks four-power talks on world security, opening today.

Mr. Willkie's acceptance of the Dewey invitation to discuss his ideas of achievement of global peace contained his implied refusal to go to Albany and thus identify himself personally with the Republican presidential nominee, which possibly could have been construed by the public as a move to the Dewey camp.

**Willkie 'Regret'**

Governor Dewey's call to Mr. Willkie prior to Mr. Dulles' scheduled conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington on Aug. 23 was seen by overseas as the first overt attempt by the Dewey forces to make peace with Mr. Willkie and his following. This view was strengthened by information that the Dewey secretariat was under instructions today to make the meeting a press field day that would put Mr. Willkie well within the Dewey corral. Mr. Willkie, however, specified that his talk be strictly man to man, without fanfare beyond a possible formal statement to the newspapers as it concluded.

The invitation to Mr. Willkie was made by telegraph on Aug. 19 following unsuccessful efforts by Mr. Dewey on Aug. 18 to reach the 1940 Republican standard bearer by telephone. Mr. Willkie replied in kind, wiring regret that Mr. Dewey had not asked for his views prior to the original Dewey statement to Mr. Hull last week, when the New York Governor voiced apprehension lest the exploratory talks beginning in Dumbarton Oaks today might lay the foundation for a coercive combination of the Allied "Big Four" in the United Nations' peacemaking.

Mr. Willkie told Governor Dewey that he long had been deeply concerned over the fate of small nations if there were a military alliance between any or all of the great powers and meanwhile was deeply concerned lest there should arise among the Allies the idea that the Republican Party "would in any way obstruct or endanger the success of an international conference."

"I therefore made inquiry about 10 days ago of the Washington au-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

## New Haven C. of C. Forced To Turn Industries Away

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 21—One of the last things anyone in this city expected to see was the New Haven Chamber of Commerce turning new industries away from its doors. Yet that's exactly what a wartime economy has done to one of New England's most energetic groups, originally dedicated to the task of promoting and developing new business.

Throwing its machinery completely into reverse, the Chamber now warns that any new business projects in the city are confronted with potential failure. This from representatives of an organization which in the past few years before the war brought 50 new industries into the city after a comprehensive, aggressive campaign!

Edwin J. MacEwan, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber, hastened to point out, however, that once wartime restrictions are over, New Haven will again be in the market for all the new businesses it can get. But just now new industries have crowded the city, some committed to long leases and other substantially expensive out-

*Continued on Page 2, Column 8*

**U. S., Britain, Russia take preliminary step for world security at Dumbarton Oaks.**

By Robert R. Mullen

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Indorsement, with only the vaguest limitations, was voiced by official representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia here today for the idea of a new world security organization.

From allusion of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, and Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, a picture of a new organization modeled somewhat after the League of Nations, but implemented with effective powers for enforcing peace, emerged from the opening session of the historic conference.

Each speaker emphasized that this conference is simply a prelude to a bigger conference with smaller nations included. The small nations are to have a vital role to play in the peace, each of the representatives of the big powers assured the conference today in the wake of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's warning against "cynical power politics" that might overrun small nations.

So harmoniously did the public meeting begin, that Washington today came to view the meetings in the mellow old Georgian estate of Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown as the most important peace conference since Versailles.

However, it is clear that the specific point of precisely how this implementation of enforcement is to be supplied, and by whom, is to be the nub of the conference. It remains to be worked out, and while the atmosphere is unquestionably hopeful, it must be stipulated that areas of agreement remain to be explored.

The timing of today's meeting was noted by Ambassador Gromyko who said that "as a result of the combined efforts of the Allies, our common foe—Nazi Germany—is nearing its inevitable catastrophe. Our brave warriors are squeezing the enemy from the east, west and south. As a result of the latest offensives of the Red Army, military operations are already being carried to enemy soil."

**Russia's Viewpoint**

Russia's views toward an international security organization were plainly contained in his statement: "It goes without saying that in order to maintain peace and security it is not enough to have the mere desire to harness

*Continued on Page 9, Column 1*

**Peace goals shown by Hull, Gromyko, and Cadogan: First Page, Second Section.**

Associated Press

**French Refugee Family Cheers Advancing Americans**

**This French family of évacués in Northern France, comprised of three generations, cheers advancing American troops from a cart drawn up on the side of a road. Some of them wear tricolor ribbons and rosettes, and all of them wear the happy smiles of liberation.**

## Bike Army Feeds Paris: 'Black Market' Supreme

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 21—Paris is being fed exclusively by food brought in by a huge bicycle army. While Parisians are looking for imminent liberation, at least 5,000,000 persons have been receiving practically everything it received daily from the surrounding regions from pedalers.

Food for the immense city, with its population growing daily by tens of thousands who are homeless because of the war, is being provided either from packages fastened on bikes with string or bike-drawn trailers.

According to a Paris lawyer who has reached the frontier here by truck, every morning before dawn 500,000 cyclists may be seen on routes coming to or going from Paris. Nine tenths of the foodstuffs are vegetables, as little else is available.

**Huge Target**

The stream of persons leaving and entering the city before dawn is so huge and looks so much like passing armies that they risk drawing airplane fire—which sometimes happens anyhow.

Among the cyclists are women and girls. The men mostly have bigger loads, with some meat and butter. Some of them have brought it 100 or more miles in trailers. In these cases, tandem bicycles usually are used, drawing a 200-pound maximum load.

Around Paris, there is no control now and no effort to enforce rationing laws after some incidents in which the police have been overwhelmed and driven off by angry, tired cyclists.

Farther afield, however, the "Pétain Militia" has tried to stop the cyclists. It, too, was routed by husky "black marketers" traveling in groups, whose determined appearance is enough to intimidate the authorities.

**Stream of Refugees**

North of the Loire, a steady stream, mostly of bombed-out civilians, is headed toward Paris, disobeying orders to go elsewhere.

Handcarts and baby buggies are used. Some are carrying their packages of food and a few articles on their backs.

Without food, the outlook of these people would not be bright.

As the state made no provisions, apart from the inadequate "national aid," those bombed-out are unable to buy clothes. On the roads is a picturesque assortment of raiment. Women often go barefoot.

There has been a loud outcry in Paris against Vichy's failure to help, but that is impossible, as Vichy orders have lost all value. Groups of these refugees are camped like gypsies and they and constant streams of cyclists are shouting to one another latest reports of the approaching Allies.

**Animation in Obscurity**

At night, all roads around Paris are full of animation in obscurity. As practically all the railroads have been out of action for weeks, motortrucks, passing occasionally, carrying flour and other staples from far distances, bring reports of the battles. Everywhere there is shouting and singing at the prospect of early liberation.

At the gates of Paris, in the hours before dawn, the "black marketers" are assailed by eager buyers only the strongest of whom are able to force their way through to the seller. Bread, which thus far is rationed, still is delivered according to cards and only cold food is obtainable owing to shortage of gas for cooking.

The neighboring departments, being invaded by literally hundreds of thousands of cyclists and fearing that their own populations would be starved out by "black marketers" ready to pay any price, have ordered their roads closed to all but local cyclists.

The Germans, to prevent the passage of saboteurs, have given similar orders.

**More Cyclists Than Nazis**

Control is most severe behind the Normandy front, but cyclists hunting food there are thicker than the German reserves.

Control of the resistance now is in the hands of Socialist and Com-

*Continued on Page 9, Column 5*

## U. S. Drive Set As Foe Quits At Halmahera

By Gordon Walker

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific*

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 21—A new drive westward by the Armies under Gen. Douglas MacArthur should now be possible without costly frontal assaults, it is officially stated here.

This prediction was made simultaneously with the announcement that Japanese air forces on Halmahera were beginning to evacuate the once major stronghold which recently has been battered into virtual impotence.

Halmahera, which was heavily strengthened by the Japanese early this year, is roughly the size of Maryland. Its northern extremity—the island of Morotai—is only about 260 miles from southern Mindanao in the Philippines.

Why the Japanese should abandon the customary heavy air opposition at such a highly strategic base guarding the obvious approach-route to the Philippines offers a subject for interesting speculation.

**Lack Aircraft**

A clue is offered in a recent statement from Tokyo that the Japanese Air Force is now only one third of the strength of Allied air power. This linked with a plea recently put forth over the Tokyo Radio to "build more airplanes to answer the cry of our men at the front," offers clear enough proof that the Japanese army, at least in the Southwest Pacific, is suffering acutely from a dearth of aircraft.

The bitter experience gained from pushing aircraft reinforcements and replacements into bases already within easy range of Fifth Air Force bombers—not-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Nazis Now Threaten British With Man-Guided Superbomb

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 21—The Germans have been attempting a desperate flying bomb attack on Britain at the week end and today.

Encouraged by rain and low cloud conditions in the Straits of Dover, new efforts have been made to crash robots through the defenses which have had, during the past two days, one of their busiest spells since the flying bombs started.

The new extension of German robot activity here is believed to be in line with the view that the Nazis' last hope in saving Germany from defeat was based on the Wehrmacht being able to hold the Allies in the west and east while a full flood of secret weapons was deluged on Britain in the winter months 1944 and 1945 when defense is most difficult.

**Nazis Threaten**

German propaganda continues to threaten further terror and revenge weapons. The V-2 weapon is even claimed by the Germans to have arrived in the form of a bigger flying bomb, with a German inside it directing it to target and then baling out at the last minute.

But London is described here today as "not having noticed this new intrusion."

Defenses have had good success against the robots. But the bombs continue to get through.

The swiftest fighters have been achieving wonders of daring and skill in intercepting the flying bombs. More flying bombs have crashed into the balloon barrage which represents a steel curtain of defense round Southern England.

One fighter pilot has perfected a technique of flying wing to wing with the flying bombs and tipping them over with an upward blow under the robot's wings.

**To Lose Robot Sites**

But even the robots couldn't cloud over the week-end news of France where prospects are now opening up for the Germans soon to be driven from France and consequently losing their most favorably-placed robot sites.

Another factor encouraging southern Englanders under the bombardment, are reports appearing in newspapers here that in the United States and other parts of the world, recognition is being given to the part Londoners are playing in the victory in France.

**Two B-29 raids wreak heavy damage upon Japan—Soviets wipe out 15,000 Nazis.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

The Allied Seventh Army has entered Toulon and captured Valensole, 50 miles north of the South France naval base.

Other forward elements of General Patch's troops are only nine miles east of Marseille.

In Northern France, American armored units have firmly established a bridgehead across the Seine at Mantes, 25 miles northwest of Paris.

Other Allied forces are in the vicinity of Versailles.

Still others are swinging northward from Orléans in what obviously is the beginning of a wide wheeling movement to envelop the Capital.

French Patriots have risen en masse and are engaging the German garrisons in Paris.

General Koenig, chief of the French Forces of the Interior, says Maquisards now command a third of all French territory.

And the elements of 14 German divisions continue to suffer heavy losses in desperate efforts to cross the Seine at numerous points near Rouen.

That, briefly, is the general picture in France at this moment.

It would seem to add up to something like this: In the South, the fall of both Toulon and Marseille is imminent and a rapid Allied push up the Rhone Valley can be expected at once.

In the North, General Eisenower's forces are seeking to annihilate Marshal von Kluge's army in one fell swoop and to make untenable the Germans' hold on the flying-bomb coast. At Mantes, General Patton's armor is within 90 miles of the robot emplacements.

In view of the great stakes involved in the fighting in the North, the capture of Paris appears incidental. As one Allied officer puts it, "We're shaking the tree to uproot the German Army, not primarily to get the fruit."

On the Eastern Front, the Russians report the liquidation of approximately 15,000 German troops trapped at Sandomierz, 110 miles south of Warsaw. On the Baltic Front, Red Army units have been forced to yield some ground in the face of heavy German counterattacks. German counterblows also are reported in the Warsaw area. There is no confirmation of German reports that the Russians have opened a drive on the Ploesti oil fields in Romania.

Meanwhile, a checkup has shown the double strike against the Japanese homeland carried out yesterday by B-29's was a major blow, productive of heavy damage.

Pilots in the second wave of bombers say they were able to see the flames of destruction wrought by the first wave while still a half hour's flight from the industrial area of Yawata on Kyushu. Four of the Superfortresses were lost, but the attackers shot down 15 enemy fighters, probably destroyed 13 others, and damaged 12.

The United States Navy reports that American submarines have sunk 19 more Japanese ships, including a light cruiser and an escort vessel, bringing to 706 the total of enemy vessels sunk by underwater craft.

### Western Front:

**Allied Armor Crosses Seine**

An estimated 25,000 German prisoners have been captured in the Normandy bulge battle around the Falaise-Argentan gap.

Meanwhile, American armored columns moved ahead on both sides of Paris and Allied flags were reported already flying in many

*Continued on Page 8, Column 1*

# Army in N. E. Set to Resettle Veterans

*Continued from Page 1*

unit is notified. Interviewing the veteran, a member of the unit brings up to date his classification card—which was filled out when the soldier joined the Army. This involves checking the veteran's service record to be sure all credits for service achievements are listed.

**Where He Is Best Equipped**

Using a specially prepared qualification card, the Personnel Consultant "converts" this military and prewar record into a list of occupations for which the serviceman is qualified. At the same time the veteran is told what further education would be of benefit to him on the basis of his established record.

Here's the way it works, in the case of a young man who entered the Air Force from high school and has been a bombardier. With no prior business experience the consultant finds that the Air Force schooling, plus the combat duties of the young airman, have fitted him for the following related civilian jobs: instrument maker, lock assembler, brass band instrument worker, steam fitter and bench hand.

The personnel consultant is guided by an Army manual prepared for this purpose. Further specifications of the jobs are found in a United States Employment Service publication which breaks down each of these jobs into its smallest parts. Before the bombardier leaves the consultant he is in possession of enough facts to seek employment through civilian agencies intelligently and without delay.

**Fort Devens Prepares**

While those receiving discharges for other than medical reasons in New England are being routed to Fort Dix in New Jersey, plans are ready to turn Fort Devens into a large separation station. When this plan is put into operation, personnel to staff the unit will be drawn from existing Army ranks.

Such a counselling section will consist of 17 officers and 50 enlisted men. Officers will be selected and given special training at established Army separation centers. Enlisted men will be located through their listed qualification. Desirable backgrounds include classification specialists, personnel consultants, psychiatric social workers, location and guidance experts and educational counsellors.

The entire program applies to the Women's Army Corps as well as the men in the Army, although WAC personnel will be used in operation of the separation classification units in that branch of the Army.

**Aims Are Threefold**

Aims of the separation program are personal, vocational and educational. Number one objective is to aid the soldier take account of stocks—occupational assets and liabilities; to aid the soldier in his personal adjustments to civilian life; to aid the soldier in the development of post discharge activity.

Vocationally the program expects to aid the soldier in understanding the relationship between a combined pre-military and military experience and vocational adjustment. Also to aid the soldier in understanding the possibilities or limitations involved in returning to his old job.

From the standpoint of education the counselling service is arranged to help the soldier if he wishes to pursue his former training. Possible opportunities in new schooling are also made clear.


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## *Vacation Smiles*

By a Staff Photographer.

**Four of 400 Boston Boys Who Went to Camp Today and Man Who Sent Them**

**J. Willard Hayden, President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, sat on the steps of the Boys Club of South Boston this morning and chatted with some of the boys who will go to camp for the rest of the summer because of the Foundation. Their families would not otherwise be able to afford a country vacation for them. They will swim and eat and study and eat and hike and eat and make embryo athletes of themselves at the three camps located in Duxbury and Brewster. Fathers of many of them are in the armed forces. The boys here, left to right, are: George Pfeil, Joe Kennedy, Robert Berg, and James Cantino.**

# Prunty Murder Called Object Lesson to Parents

"This whole problem of delinquency is one for parents, as we've said time and time again here during the past few months," declared Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan today, commenting on the past week's disclosures of gang criminality among juveniles in Boston.

"The newspaper coverage of this Prunty incident should bring to parents' minds more forcibly than ever that they ought to buckle down and find out where their children are at night and with whom they are associating. Some of the boys involved here were described as 'good boys' by friends and members of the family.

"How many more of these 'good boys' are there?" the Commissioner asked. "The first duty devolves upon the parents of the children, and if the parents are absent from home for one reason or another, society should provide an influence as nearly similar to the good home as possible."

**No Special Police Now**

He said he saw no occasion for swearing in special policemen now. "I honestly think the police have done a good job in Boston," he declared.

Disclosures of youthful gangster organizations which included girls as lures and "fences" came today from Boston's Mission Hill District after nine boys and two girls were arraigned in Roxbury District Court in connection with recent crimes in the Fenway.

One girl admitted, on arrest, that she and her sister were attacked a few months ago by a man who slashed at them with a knife and cut them about the legs and abdomen. Police suspected the attack may have resulted from the girl's threats to disclose the activities of the gang she belonged to, but the victim, Dorothy "Patsy" Scalli of South Worthington Street, Roxbury, 15 years old, said she could not account for the incident.

**Councilmen Offer Solution**

She was released yesterday on $10,000 double surety bail. Another girl, Marion Slattery, also 15, of Smith Street, Roxbury, is being held for appearance in court Thursday, and police are said to be looking for a third girl for whom they have a warrant.

The five boys, 15 and 16 years old, who have been arraigned on charges of murdering and robbing John F. Prunty, former Marine sergeant, and four others charged with beating and robbing Herbert L. Weiler of Utica, N. Y., a seaman, will appear for trial on Thursday.

City Councilmen in whose districts the gang crimes have been committed and in which the children live, commented today that there were ways to stop the crime wave. One suggestion was to take police out of prowl cars and return them to walking their beats, so that they would get to know the children in their districts and be able to break up criminal plans before they came to fruition. Another declared that the police were seriously understaffed and that they probably would continue to be so until their wage scale was raised.

It was pointed out at City Hall today that there is a curfew law on the statute books requiring that all children under 16 years of age must be off the streets, unless accompanied by an adult of their own household, between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. However, each City Councilor has failed to put it into effect in his particular ward, despite the fact that the majority of the Council approved the ordinance in principle.

**Park Commissioner's View**

Commenting on the juvenile gang activity, William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, said:

"It is really a matter for the police. So far as the Park Department is concerned, we have no trouble. On the Common, for instance, everything is orderly and under control. Capt. Francis M. Tiernan of Division 3 has the playground well policed.

"Juvenile delinquency is a problem which all social organizations are engaged in combating. We are trying to meet the situation by providing playground entertainment and amusements so as to direct youthful energy into orderly channels. An instance of this is the playground circus which is to be produced on the Common the latter part of the week in which a number of youths will take part. It is really, however, a problem to occupy the attention of the police."

# Schools and Colleges Face An Increased Postwar Role

An increased postwar role for business schools, colleges, and secondary schools was predicted by participants at a recent open meeting of Epsilon Delta Chapter of Delta Pi Epsilon, national honorary graduate fraternity in business education.

At a meeting at the Hotel Sheraton in Boston, representatives of collegiate, private business and secondary schools presented a panel discussion on "Postwar Trends in Business Education." Dorothy Murphy, President of Epsilon Chapter, a member of the faculty of Gloucester, Mass., High School, extended greetings to the audience. Members of commercial education classes at Boston University Summer School were special guests.

**Look to U. S. for Help**

After forecasting a great postwar shortage of manpower, Carl Smith, President of Babson Institute, Wellesley, Mass., declared that China, Russia, South America, and Europe will look to the United States as the greatest economic nation in the world to help rebuild and reorganize their entire economies.

In stating his belief that America will have to give in large measure of its manpower to help these countries rehabilitate, Mr. Smith predicted trends in collegiate business training to prepare for such a role. These are:

Streamlining and concentrating on curricula by eliminating nonessentials and reducing the number of courses; more general and efficient use of businessmen in recruiting ideas and getting closer to the kind of life for which men are being trained in colleges; spending of more time in business by professors in business departments.

Greater attention to fashioning products to the need of market, with the necessity for standard departments and better selective processes, was also forecast by Mr. Smith.

**Study of Trends**

The private business school emergency will extend at least six years beyond the war especially in veteran training, Hiram Rasely, Executive Vice-President of Burdett College, Boston, stated. Mr. Rasely, who is president of the National Council and is now engaged in a study of trends in 1,500 American schools, said he learned in Washington recently that emphasis would be directed on the education of returning veterans. This training would include education for special jobs plus flexible and listen-in courses for background, he said.

Mr. Rasely stated that national figures disclose that high school enrollments have dropped over 1,000,000 during the war period and that over 53 per cent of veterans are non-high school graduates.

With a prediction that there would be a continuance for some time after the war of price regulation, rationing, and innumerable taxes, Walter Leidner, member of the Boston University faculty and head of the commercial department at Roxbury Memorial High School, stated his belief that there would be a need of continued education in accounting and allied subjects.

**Guideposts Urged**

In a discussion of secretarial and allied subjects in secondary school education, Miss Jane Berriman, of B. U. and Brookline High School faculties, stated her hope that next year would be a postwar year and stressed the necessity for guideposts if educators are to go in any direction.

Mr. Berriman emphasized the need of high school education of differentiating, for instance, between stenographic and secretarial positions, among high school students who are usually in the 15-18-year-age brackets.

In a presentation of the employer's point of view, Miss Marion Russell of the personnel department of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, foresaw the increased use of mechanical devices and the need for training in their use.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Fair**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight with lowest temperature near 66 degrees. Tuesday partly cloudy with little temperature change. Moderate winds.

**Maine:** Fair south portion, considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers north portion tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy, little temperature change.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Considerable cloudiness in the north portion, fair south portion tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy, little temperature change.

**Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Fair tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy, little temperature change.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 1:51 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 2:05 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.


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## Five Wacs Promoted In N. E. Recruit Drive

Five officers of the Women's Army Corps, actively engaged in the drive for recruits throughout the New England States, have won promotions, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding General of the First Service Command, announced today.

Four New Englanders are on the promotion list in addition to Capt. Anne B. Cowan of Columbus, Ohio, chief of WAC recruiting in the First Service Command, who is now a Major. Her executive, First Lieut. Olga M. Thompson of Torrington, Conn., was promoted to Captain.

Changing their gold bars to the silver of First Lieutenants are Roslyn G. Hershenson of Peabody, WAC Public Relations Section, Boston, and Helen M. Roy of Waltham of the Boston District WAC Recruiting Office. Another new First Lieutenant is Ellen B. Russell of Rutland, Vt., on duty in Portland, Maine.

## Cummings to Back Protégé for Senate

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Homer S. Cummings of Greenwich, United States Attorney General in President Roosevelt's first Cabinet and former National Democratic Chairman, will campaign personally in behalf of his protégé and former assistant, Brien McMahon of Norwalk, Connecticut Democratic nominee for United States Senator, this fall, it was announced here today.

Mr. Cummings, who managed Mr. McMahon's successful campaign for the nomination earlier this month, stumped the State so successfully Mr. McMahon won the nomination at the state convention on the first ballot.

It will mark the first time in many years that Mr. Cummings will have campaigned in an election contest in this State. He will make at least three major radio addresses over a State-wide hookup, McMahon headquarters announced today.

## Ex-Library Official Sued For $16,998 Benefit Funds

A $20,000 suit to recover $16,998.73 was filed in Suffolk Superior Court today against William E. Clegg of West Roxbury by George W. Gallagher, James S. Kennedy, and Francis Fichter, representing the Boston Public Library's Employees Benefit Association.

Mr. Clegg, a Library official, is on probation for one year after sentencing by Judge Elijah Adlow in the Boston Municipal Court, May 5.

## Dr. Hoskins Resigns As Dean at Fletcher

Dr. Halford L. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, has resigned, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, has announced. He will be replaced by an acting dean before the beginning of the Nov. 1 term.

The Fletcher School is the only educational institution of its kind in the United States. Its basic program was conceived in 1933 by the late John A. Cousens, President of Tufts, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, the late President Emeritus of Harvard University.

## Week's Highway Fatalities Lowest Since Early 1943

Lowest weekly total of highway fatalities since February, 1943, was reported by State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Rudolph F. King in his first report since assuming his new office.

Only two persons were killed by motor vehicles in Massachusetts last week, the Registrar said, compared with nine in the preceding week and four in the corresponding week last year. Total highway fatalities this year to date is 264, compared with 223 last year.

# Col. Parkman In France To Aid Civil Rule

Col. Henry Parkman, Jr., former Massachusetts OPA Director and former Boston Corporation Counsel, heads the Allied Civil Affairs Committee which will restore order and set up civilian administration in Southern France, an Associated Press dispatch reveals.

The Boston Colonel is part of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's staff working with French General Gabriel Cochet.

A veteran of World War I, in which he served overseas in command of Company G, 304th Infantry, 80th Division, Colonel Parkman was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in January, 1943, and assigned to duty in the purchasing division of Headquarters, Services of Supply. Later he served in Italy.

Colonel Parkman, a Phi Beta Kappa student at Harvard University, had a long political career prior to his re-entry into the Army last year.

After service in the Boston City Council and the State Senate, he actively supported Mayor Tobin in his first successful campaign for Mayor of Boston. One of Mayor Tobin's first moves was to appoint Mr. Parkman as Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

In 1940 Col. Parkman resigned to seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator, which he won. However, he was heavily defeated by Senator David I. Walsh (D) in the election.

After his defeat, Colonel Parkman was appointed to the legal staff of the War Department. He was strongly opposed by Massachusetts Democratic leaders, including Senator Walsh. Colonel Parkman withdrew from the position as a result of the controversy.

In February, 1942, Colonel Parkman was appointed State OPA Administrator, in which he gained considerable prominence through his drive to prevent use of gasoline for trips to race tracks and other amusements.

Colonel Parkman resigned from the OPA position to accept his Army commission.

# New Haven C. of C. Forced to Turn Industries Away

*Continued from Page 1*

lays without the security of priorities on materials and contracts.

While turning business away is the last thing a Chamber of Commerce would like to do, that is what it has had to do as New Haven funnels its available machinery to war plants racing into capacity production. The Chamber has taken its stand as businessmen, assuming that the war is practically over, have made attempts to open new enterprises to be ready for peace when it comes.

"These are usually small plants," Mr. MacEwen stated, "that have not thoroughly investigated the local situation and have not consulted with responsible authorities. They even try to lease or buy property in ignorance of the fact that war regulations still prohibit them to operate. In many instances they spend their money fruitlessly."

The Chamber's campaign against new industries is intended to save new industries from loss of money and to discourage overemphasis on conversion to peacetime business before industry is released from its wartime responsibilities.

# Labor Approves Minimum Wage Of $17 for Women and Minors

Representatives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and the Consumers' League of Massachusetts today voiced approval of a proposed new schedule of minimum wages providing a $17 a week minimum for experienced women and minors engaged in every type of selling in this State at a public hearing in the State House. The minimum proposed for inexperienced workers is $15.50. No opposition was voiced.

Recording the labor group in favor of the proposal which was drawn up by a wage board appointed by the State Minimum Wage Commission, Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, called attention to the fact that the minimum of $17 a week for experienced workers was less than the $18 maximum allowance for unemployment compensation in Massachusetts.

Part time rate is set at 40 cents an hour for experienced help and 35 cents for the rest. It is estimated that more than 300,000 women and minors will be affected by the new scale.

Others favoring adoption of the proposal were Margaret Wiseman of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, and Arthur C. Hallock of the Massachusetts Child Council.

The hearing was continued until Aug. 29 at 10:30 a. m. at the request of Daniel Bloomfield representing the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants. Mr. Bloomfield said continuation would permit a number of mercantile firms in the western part of the State to be heard.

It is understood that principal opposition to the wage proposal will be the clause specifying that a worker be considered "experienced" after six months. Previously the period was 12 months.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Minimum Wage Commission, presided.

## 14 Bay State Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Navy Department announced today a list of 294 casualties in the United States naval forces, including 14 Massachusetts men, whose names follow:

Johnson, James E., Corporal United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Brookline.

Kempton, Robert W., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Milford.

King, Robert G., Pfc., United States Marine Corps. Wounded. [Previously reported wounded on report of naval casualties for Jan. 18, 1944]. Fall River.

Kosak, Leon Waleryan, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Holyoke.

Logan, Edward M., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. North Wilbraham.

Lowchio, Vito F., Pfc., United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Springfield.

McNamara, John, Storekeeper, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Dorchester.

Mehlman, Arthur Y., Pfc. United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Framingham.

O'Brien, James Frederick, Shipfitter, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Wounded. Revere.

Opalenik, Steven H., Sergeant, United States Marine Corps. Wounded. South Hadley.

Petrisca, Frank Joseph, Gunner's Mate, Third Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Leominster.

Sirignano, William, Corp. United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Everett.

Smith, James B., Pfc. United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Medford.

Souza, Frank, Coxswain, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Lowell.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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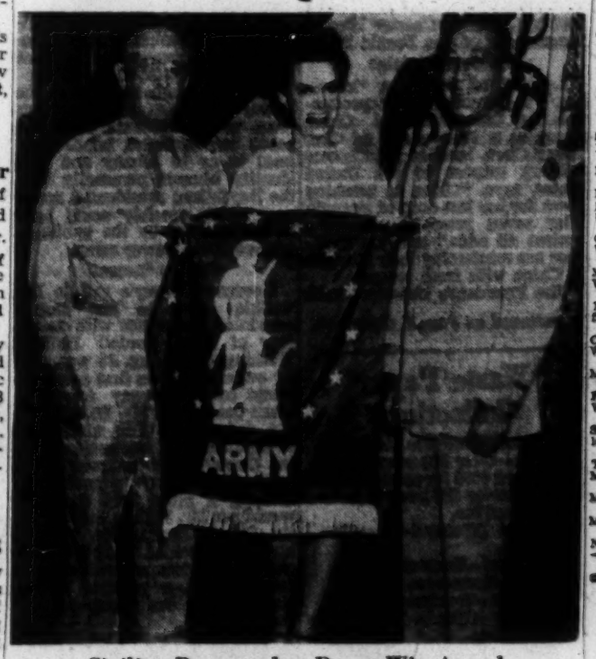
## *'Miss Boston Quartermaster'*




**Civilian Personnel at Depot Win Award**

**Mrs. Kathleen B. Harris of Brookline, as "Miss Boston Quartermaster Depot of 1944," holds the Treasury banner awarded to the civilian personnel division of the Boston Quartermaster Depot for the highest average War Bond purchases of all the depot's divisions. Col. W. J. Calvert, QMC, left, presented the bannar to Mrs. Harris and the depot's Director of Civilian Personnel, Maj. F. G. Binswanger (right).**

New Air Route
Will Give Boston-Hartford Direct
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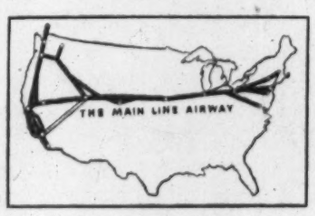
United Air Lines has long wanted to bring its famous Main Line Airway to New England. Now that objective has been realized.

Just as soon as equipment is available, United will operate *Mainliners* from Boston and Hartford straight through to Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and major Pacific Coast cities.

The strategic Main Line Airway is the direct time-saving route that *goes* where business *is*. It serves the populous areas of the Middle West, Great Plains, Inter-mountain and entire Pacific Seaboard.

It is the nation's oldest coast-to-coast route and the fast, direct, *short* route right across the heart of the nation. You will enjoy traveling with United.

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# Education Made Attractive For Returning Veterans

By Ralph W. Cessna
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Whoever pays for the education of returning veterans, there is no doubt that the way is being made easy and attractive. Already it is apparent, a survey shows for example, that adding machine rules will not apply for the new enrollees, that experience, capacity, and capabilities, rather than credits, will count for the most part. It is even arranged that skills or knowledge acquired in war training will be taken into consideration in determining just how to orient these students, many of whom will have had a lapse of two or three years in their formal schooling.

University of Illinois is a good case in point. In the first place, the University annbunces that it will enroll veterans who cannot meet ordinary college entrance requirements but can show that they are capable of doing university work. Credit for training in the services or in colleges other than the University of Illinois also is determined by the registrar on a broad basis rather than on formal credits or records produced.

The University's Personnel Bureau is giving any veteran, whether or not he is going to college, free vocational and educational aptitude tests and counselling service, and is counselling veterans on problems of adjustment. The Division of Special Services for War Veterans has been set up also to study the needs of veteran enrollees.

Demonstrating the extent to which educational programs are being attuned with the demands of the returning soldiers this agency arranges to adjust or arrange special curricula when needs are not met by existing programs.

The University of Chicago has rebuilt its whole system on an achievement rather than a credit basis, a plan which, though not created specifically for the veteran, makes his placement a relatively simple matter. Beginning with the opening of the summer session this year the University has used actual educational achievement to determine the level at which students enter college.

Clarence H. Faust, Dean of the College, points out that placement testing for veterans has been gaining the approval of major universities throughout the country, but its application to all entering college students at Chicago is a unique departure from accepted methods.

War veterans applying at the University of Chicago will receive full recognition for skills and knowledge achieved during war service, knowledge otherwise unaccredited.

Northwestern University likewise, according to Franklyn B. Snyder, President, has molded its program so that "returning servicemen will be provided opportunities which will effectively and as rapidly as possible return them to normal pursuits."

**Three Points**

Three points in its present plan are: 1. Treat returning veterans on a personal and individual basis; 2. Base entrance requirements more on demonstrated ability to carry the work than on specific credits; and 3. See that the exservicemen are not set apart intellectually or socially from the rest of the student body.

The fall program at Wayne University, at Detroit, is aimed, declares Warren E. Bow, President, "to enable the veteran upon his return to profit from his vital war experiences and to forge ahead in civilian life."

Without sacrificing essential standards, Dr. Bow explains, the veteran is to be given opportunity to gain full credit for any of his experiences which prove to have definite educational value. If, for example, he has picked up enough of the fundamentals of a foreign language to make it possible for him to by-pass elementary courses, he is given that chance. Even knowledge which he may have acquired through systematic home study or through correspondence work, is given its proper weight in establishing his standing in the college he chooses at Wayne.

Similar plans are reported from many other schools, some in the nature of a lenient interpretation of normal credit requirements, others, like the University of Chicago, evidences of a revolutionary redirection of educational practice.

This development is considered by some educators to be of larger significance even than what some see as a wedge for government control of education in the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights, which provides federal funds for schooling. The really important thing, it is held, is to provide the educational opportunity for the individual.

By easing the adjustment into a normal school life, educators see that they not only will further a purely educational purpose, but will contribute to solution of postwar economic problems by taking up slack in the labor market.

### Skunks Aid Agriculture

Skunks are important to agricultural interests because they feed on insects, chiefly beetles, grasshoppers, grubs, and other forms of pests.

# *New Conquest by Eisenhower*

Associated Press

### Little Girl Takes It All Very Seriously

Leah Midgette of Atlantic City, N. J., reads—again—her letter from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Western European Theater, thanking her for writing him. Her brother Donald basks in reflected glory.

# Kimmel Protests to Truman About Pearl Harbor Article

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel told Senator Harry S. Truman (D.) of Missouri, today that the Roberts report "does not contain the basic truths of the Pearl Harbor catastrophe" and added that a magazine article by Senator Truman dealing with the Hawaiian disaster contained "false statements."

Protesting that the article was based on the report prepared by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court, the former naval commander at Pearl Harbor asked in a letter to Senator Truman that "you refrain from repeating charges based on evidence that has never met with the test of public scrutiny."

Admiral Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack, both await court-martial on charges of dereliction of duty.

In his letter made public here by Charles B. Rugg of Boston, his civilian attorney, Admiral Kimmel said of Senator Truman's article in the Aug. 26 issue of Collier's:

"Your innuendo that General Short and I were not on speaking terms is not true. Your statements alleging failure to co-operate and co-ordinate our efforts are equally false."

The retired naval officer added that 'I ask for nothing more than an end to untruths and half truths about this matter, until the entire story is given to our people, who, I am convinced, will be amazed by the truth."

Senator Truman was not immediately available for comment.

### 698,911 Negroes in Army; Total Overseas Rises

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—There were 698,911 Negroes serving in the Army on June 30, 1944, the War Department announced today. This indicated an increase of 34,845 above the total of 664,066 last Feb. 29.

The announcement discloses a sharp rise in the number of Negroes assigned to overseas theaters of war, with other principal increases occurring in components of the Army Service Forces. Since August 31, 1943, the Army had accepted 116,050 additions to its Negro personnel.

# Kaiser Admits Hiring Men In Lawful Areas

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP) —Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, said "we are recruiting workers in every area where the United States Employment Service Permits," when told that Andrew J. Higgins, southern shipbuilder, had accused Kaiser men with "pirating labor" in New Orleans.

"For important reasons that the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission understand," Mr. Kaiser said in an interview, "we are seeking men in every area permitted in order to carry out an urgent wartime government program.

"As an instance of the urgent need, in our Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., plants and yards we have established a seven-day week and the 90,000 employees are sufficient to keep up to our schedule."

Mr. Kaiser expressed surprise that Mr. Higgins should complain of his recruitment of labor supply in New Orleans because "he was one of the first to engage in this practice. Some months ago he took away, under our vigorous protest and against government wishes, one of the best men in our Aircraft Division and paid him nearly twice as much salary.

"I am surprised that Mr. Higgins should be the one to complain. I am surprised that he should take the attitude of attempting to interfere with urgent war production by attempting to prevent labor going to where it is needed so desperately.

"I am not personally familiar with what we are doing in the way of recruiting labor in New Orleans, but I do know that we will not take any workers from any area that are needed there. The Government will see to that. And everything we are doing is with the full knowledge of the military, naval and maritime authorities."

### Heavy-Goods Step-Up Aim of President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, said after a White House visit Aug. 19 that President Roosevelt was eager to step up production of such war materials as heavy artillery, heavy ammunition, heavy trucks, and radar.

"The President wants to put the heat on for these materials," Mr. Wilson told newspaper reporters.

He added that there are shortages in these materials that vary in seriousness.

Mr. Wilson declared that the President told him that with the war progressing as it is, the nation can't afford any letdown in such materials.

# Brittleness Eliminated in Ice Blocks

*By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Welcome news in hot weather is the report received by the American Chemical Society that the use of carbon dioxide eliminates brittleness in commercial ice blocks and can increase production as much as 35 per cent.

Dr. Philip W. West of the Coates Chemical Laboratories, Louisiana State University, in making the report, also pointed out that ice frozen quickly tends to shatter. If the water is carbonated, it makes softer ice and prevents cracking or shattering, even in cases where other softening and anticrack compounds failed.

Regarded as economical, the new use has been found to increase production as high as 35 per cent without adding to existing plant facilities.

Ice blocks may shatter from both mechanical and chemical causes. Mechanical faults usually can be eliminated. A main chemical cause stems from impurities, such as a calcium carbonate caught in the quick-freezing ice. Carbon dioxide appears to be the best softener yet found.

Another ice problem is opaqueness, resulting from high concentrations of the total of dissolved solids in the water, particularly bicarbonates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. Dr. West pointed out. Hundreds of waters which previously could not be used are now commercially usable due to demineralization filters recently developed.

These improvements are of inestimable value to the ice industry, which, Dr. West outlined, consists of almost 4,000 individual plants, annually producing over 34,000,000 tons of ice, 91 per cent from fresh water.

### Air-Supported Roof

Roofs for large buildings to be supported by outside walls and air pressure without columns have been patented by Herbert H. Stevens, Jr., a New York consulting engineer, after experimental models at New York University had been reported successful.

In construction, a sheet of steel for the roof is formed flat. Air pressure then bows it into the form of a low dome. A lower degree of air pressure, not noticeable to persons and less than some changes caused by weather, maintains the roof in position.

Leakage of air pressure is guarded against by an air-lock or revolving door, with stand-by pressure engines.

Advantages claimed by engineers include low construction costs and large, clean spans, for roofing stadiums against weather, or for storage rooms for farm products. Disadvantages noted include air leaks, fire hazards, and corrosion, which may be overcome in practice.

### 'Little Giant' Heater

A new type of furnace, weighing 75 pounds but doing the work of a 1,000-pound ordinary type, has been announced by the Anthracite Industries Laboratory at Primos, Pa.

The new model is a pipe, lying horizontal. At one end, a hopper feeds coal, which is pushed through a grinder funnel, geared by a screw-type worm. Unlike a meat grinder, the coal worm only goes halfway, leaving a chamber where the coal burns. Ashes emerge at the far end. A conduit takes off the heat. The pipe-like furnace is jacketed with a water chamber, to insulate the combustion chamber from the cellar atmosphere.

Designers, who said the manufacture and sale will be left to private industry, indicated that the new furnace, occupying space of two feet by two feet by three feet, will heat a house in 15 minutes, compared to 45 minutes required by present standard models.

### New Tire Method

A series of experiments which may lead to elimination of many costly processes in tire-making was announced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Compounded liquid rubber or latex, either natural or synthetic, was used in making both tire body and the tread, it was pointed out. It is spread and dried directly on the cord fabric, thus eliminating the long and complicated processes of milling solidified rubber and bonding it to the fabric by pressing it against the cords with huge rollers.

### 4 Billion Pounds of Fish

American fishing boats brought in 4,000,000,000 pounds of food in 1943.

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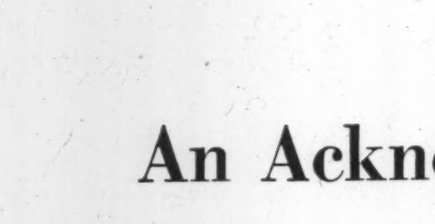
# An Acknowledgment by Crosley

**...TO THE PUBLIC**

We who work at Crosley owe our livelihood to millions of fellow Americans who have bought Crosley radios, refrigerators and other household appliances.

To these millions of customers, we also owe our modern plants and equipment, and the important position we hold in the home appliance industry.



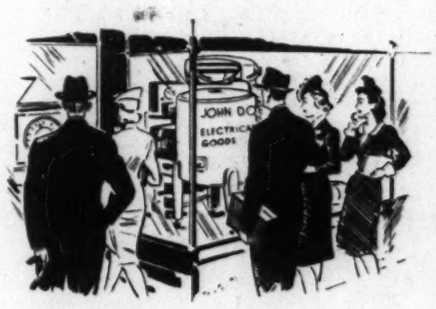
When war came, we converted immediately and totally to war production. As long as war materials are needed, we will continue to produce them to the limit of our capacity. We are turning out the weapons of victory with the same skill, the same experienced watchfulness, and to the same uncompromising standards that distinguished Crosley pre-war products.

After the war, we shall again produce for the public the obligations of peacetime—the finest refrigerators, radios and appliances they can buy — applying the lessons of war to a program of continuous product development and improvement.

**...TO THE "TRADE"**

We have supplied American homes with Crosley refrigerators, radios, ranges, washers and ironers through loyal Crosley dealers and distributors. These business partners know that our policy before the war was to provide them with the right products at the right prices together with consistent advertising, sales promotion and dealer helps. This will continue to be our policy.

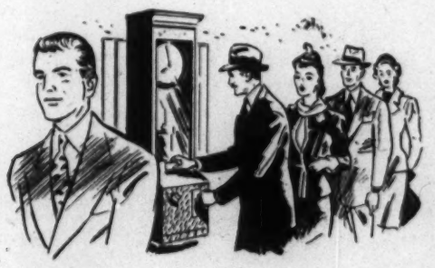
Reconversion, after the war, will be accomplished as quickly as our duty to national security permits. Our postwar Crosley products will embody the same values that, in our last peacetime year, gave Crosley dealers




and distributors the greatest sales increases in their history. We assure fair and equitable distribution until a fully restored production schedule makes possible immediate delivery of all orders.

**...TO OUR ORGANIZATION**

To the 9,000 workers who *are* Crosley we are obligated to provide satisfactory working conditions, a full return for their effort, encouragement of individual initiative and self-improvement, complete understanding, and sincere recognition of the importance of the individual.

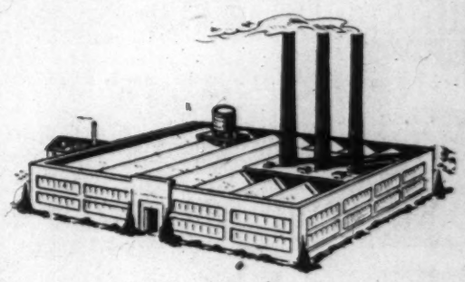


To former Crosley people, now serving their country, we pledge every consideration in all our postwar planning plus every assistance in readjusting themselves to the way of life they have struggled to preserve.

**...TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY**

In the neighborhood of 2500 other companies provide materials, fabricated parts and special equipment to speed up Crosley production of more than forty vital war weapons—including 2-way radios, gun sights and secret *radar* applications. Each of these companies has made a contribution in quality and workmanship which we are proud to acknowledge.

These same manufacturers and others will help us to produce Crosley refrigerators, radios, ranges, washers and ironers when conditions again permit their manufacture for consumer use. We have worked together to win the war. We shall keep on working together to insure the peace.



As a substantial unit in American industry, we have a continuing obligation to other units to maintain high standards for our products and high ethics in our business dealings. We hope our business policies shall reflect credit upon American industry as a whole, as well as upon the Crosley organization.

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THE CROSLEY CORPORATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO

*Peacetime Manufacturers of Radios, Refrigerators, Household Appliances, and the Crosley Car. Home of WLW, "The Nation's Station."*

# Modern French Paintings at Museum—Second Chamber Symphony Concert

## Canvases of Third Republic Return From Wartime Exile

By Dorothy Adlow

The French galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts have been rehung and replenished. The works by modern French masters are visible once again. They are more beautiful, more exhilarating, more delectable than ever. Our museum is indeed rich in the material of that fertile era of the Third Republic.

When the canvases were summarily hustled into darkness for wartime precaution, the depleted walls looked empty and depressing. With the restoration of all the choice pictures, we may take stock; we may also enjoy afresh the brilliance, the freshness and sparkle. The painters of the fin de siècle had their worldly struggles, and their personal difficulties. If they did see a world of color, airiness, sunshine, fragrance and youth, it was because they were disposed toward seeing that world. The same phenomena continue to exist for those who care to concentrate upon them.

Many a young and gifted painter in Boston today has acquired stylistic traits of the grotesque and bizarre. They are eye-catching, they can be puzzling, and they do startle the uninitiated. Because the young artists often catch with aptness the surface brilliance of an artist of maturity and substantial background, we are sometimes deceived into estimating these young folk beyond their potentiality.

* * *

Hours spent among the French masters would be a rewarding investment for them. They would learn much about light, color, form, drawing functional design, without being sidetracked by the exotic and bizarre. The nocturnal shades of Surrealism neutralize and dissipate the handsome chromatic effects. The oblique drawing and attenuated forms and deliberate disproportion prevent a kind of discipline which is invaluable in youth.

These Frenchmen were not only respectful of the masters; they copied and studied the great works exhibited in the Louvre. "But," wrote Cézanne, "you would do even better to work directly from nature." At some moment, each of these artists made it clear that nature was the first and best teacher, and that all the masters attained their stature through its studious observation.

Here at the Museum we see the large Gauguin canvas sometimes called his masterpiece; there are a dozen Monets, a dozen Degases, nine Renoirs, three Cézannes, Pissarros, Sisleys, a Van Gogh. They all show the marked enthusiasm for paint; and they all reveal an eager, restless urge towards articulation. Colors are used generously, but with taste and discipline. The compositions are free of clichés, conventions and mannerisms. These artists were the initiators and consequently they carried the burden of proof of the modes they contrived. But they also enjoyed the excitement of invention, the thrill of probing and realizing the effectiveness of their devices.

* * *

The Monets show the effectiveness of the liberated palette, the use of many colors in little strokes to set down a passing impression of a moment. Monet held himself an objective reporter of sights seen, and not merely a colorist, employing brilliant pigments to the utmost. All those colors are there for the spectator who takes the trouble to see them.

The Pissarro canvases are more substantial, more structural. "What's the good of looking to the past and not to nature, so beautiful, so luminous, so full of novelty?" It was Pissarro who initiated Cézanne into painting outdoors, who emancipated him from the couillarde technique of his early years, when the pigment was "spooned" liberally on the canvas in great blobs. The "Portrait of his Sister" shows the new Cézanne, working with great patience and laying down each stroke with utmost circumspection. There is a cautious regard for each detail as it fits duly into the general design. Facial features, clothing, chair, even the wallpaper are visualized in plastic fullness.

The Gauguin canvas gives play to that artist's love of decoration. He employed bright colors, full forms, flat planes, sinuous lines, as he chose, and as they enhanced the panorama of primitive life. Gauguin was one of the initiators of the Fauves. In the Museum we see how he adapted the materials of Impressionism to his own ends, and how he set forth into the unbounded realm of imagination, exercising discipline or ignoring it as he chose.

* * *

The Renoirs are sheer joy, visualizing in the happy, caressing stroke of his brush the pastimes of youth, dancing, gathering flowers, reading; the lush beauty of the landscape, the flowery loveliness of blossoming trees and gardens.

The drawings and oils of "peppery" Degas show vigor and independence. The ballerina pictures improvise imaginatively on rhythmical play of line patterns. The portrait of the "Duke and Duchess of Morbilli" reveals the early Degas conforming to academic standards. The "Race Horses" and "Carriages at Races" show the gradual emergence, the full sweep of which is apparent in the many ballerina pictures in the collection.

The Toulouse-Lautrec "A la Mie" introduces another element, the blatant realism of the nineties, when Frenchmen would carry their immoderate portraits of the French demimonde to the point of caricature.

Van Gogh's "Postman" sits with dignity among his neighbors.

### *Opening a New Season*

The new theatrical season opens formally tonight at the Wilbur with the arrival for a week's stay of "Last Stop," a melodrama by Irving Kaye Davis, set in a home for elderly women. Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold, Eda Heineman and Grace Valentine are in the cast. Erwin Piscator directed for Victor Hugo-Vidal.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

**'The Duke and Duchess of Morbilli,' by Edgar Degas**

## From Slippers To Ice Skates

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Carol Lynne has been the Center Theater's ice prima donna for three years; and is 18 now. At 15 she was discovered by William H. Burke, executive director for Sonja Henie-Arthur M. Wirtz productions, skating on a California rink and brought to New York.

She was born in Holdredge, Neb., where her people were cattle ranchers. She went to Hollywood when a child to start a dancing career and a possible shot at the movies.

Upon winning the Los Angeles Herald dance scholarship Carol was headed for a future as an acrobatic dancer. But at 13 she swapped her dancing slippers for a pair of skates. At 15 she appeared in various California ice shows, including the "Ice Frolics."

Carol has come a long way since her association with the Center Theater began. She has studied ballet under Dagonova and ice ballet with Catherine Littlefield who staged "Hats Off to Ice."

She is of French, Irish, and Syrian descent. Tall and slender, she has uncommon strength. Her hair is dark, her eyes brown, but her complexion is white as an Irish blonde's.

Carol is a thoughtful young person and a grateful one. She refers often to how much people have done for her. She is appreciative of her teachers, and is planning to look for an exceptional child as a protégée some day, to give back to someone what was given to her.

"My mother and father are not what you would call 'stage parents.' You have no idea how great an effect parents can have on one's career. I also have a younger sister. She's the comedienne of the family and can skate and dance well. My folks help me in every way without hindering the work of the producers, artists, and technicians. They are my best critics. They know too much praise is bad for a young artist."

In the lavish production of "Hats Off to Ice" Carol makes three appearances which show her versatility. One is as "Diana, Goddess of the Hunt," again as the Flame in the "Slavic Rhapsody," supported by the entire company, and last as the Peri in a romantic "Persian Legend." E. C. S.

Seven stars have been assigned to top roles and more will be chosen soon for Samuel Goldwyn's production of "Home Again," a picture telling the story of men back from the fighting fronts. Leading roles will be played by Teresa Wright, David Niven, Dana Andrews, Virginia Mayo, Walter Brennan, Constance Dowling and Farley Granger.

### *Semenoff in Movies*

Simon Semenoff, the noted mime and character dancer who has heretofore been associated with Ballet Theater, and now is on the roster of the new Ballet Internationale, to open in New York in mid-October, will also be seen in the Bing Crosby picture, "The Great John L." His is the part of a French savate champion who fights Sullivan.

Although Semenoff's parts are usually of fantastic ancients (like the Astrologer in "Petrouchka," the Alchemist in "Bluebeard") made up with European artistry, he is a young man in his early thirties, a slight, fair Latvian, who studied ballet in Russia, specializing in pantomime and the art of make-up. He can leap and turn with the best of them, but his work calls for the bent or twisted body, the odd walk, the comic gesture.

Like certain other Russians, and Europeans, he knows how to act with his whole body, how to keep the face mobile and expressive through its heavy disguise, how to speak with the back, shoulders, arms and legs, as well as with voice and face. By those who act only from the neck up, this is sometimes called over-acting.

Semenoff, with his superb gift of pantomime, ought to excel in motion pictures as he does in character ballet.

## Woodworth Conducts At Mutual Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

All practice work; and that is what makes a concert like the one given by the Chamber Orchestra of the Boston Symphony at New England Mutual Hall last night interesting. Handel was shown exercising himself in the oratorio form; Bach, in a pairing of the sonorities of the old clavier type of instrument with strings; Mozart, in the grand symphonic form; and Beethoven in short dance movements.

* * *

Then, the leading players of the big organization which Serge Koussevitzky directs in winter did a little something towards keeping up their style in the off-period of summer; three harpsichord performers gave their hands a half hour's action; and an assemblage of men and women from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society carried on with their voices in an odd line of work.

Finally, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor of the two college groups, got in an evening's experience of an unusual kind with the baton.

Perhaps it was a practice occasion for the listeners, too; of whom the number was large and the enthusiasm marked. Only, it can hardly be repeated when summer has gone. The Chamber Orchestra ought in some way, perhaps, to be an all-the-year institution, but such a thing has yet to get talked about.

* * *

The only trouble with chamber orchestras is that music for them has to be more or less adapted and accommodated. The most particularly appropriate piece for the force of instrumentalists employed in this instance was probably the Mozart Symphony in B flat No. 33 (K-319). Necessarily anything choral out of the Handel repertory, like the excerpts from "Solomon," "Music spread," "Draw the tear," and "May no rash intruder," is arranged, we may presume, as far as orchestration affects the case. Certainly anything from Bach, like the Concerto in C major for three harpsichords and strings, is a matter of judgment in respect to balance of the keyboards and the "quartet."

Enough on this line of inquiry to remark that it might want as many as 30, rather than three, harpsichords to stand against the power of the 15 or so strings employed in the interpretation of the concerto. For although Putnam Aldrich, Sylvia Marlowe, and Daniel Pinkham at the tinkling mechanisms offered all they possessed, it did not go far in opposition with the violinists, who were inclined to give all they, on their side, had as well. Mr. Woodworth might have done a little restraining, but in chamber orchestra performance there must be discretion all down the line. The ensemble idea should be uppermost.

Particularly successful at this second Sunday of the series was the presentation of the eighteenth-century oratorio scenes, which look back on the English madrigal and forward to the romantic part song. Small pieces for choir accompanied by orchestral instruments, and everything on the top order of quality, are rare indeed to hear, Mr. Woodworth upheld his repute as a singing master, no doubting it, in the Handelian portion of his program.

Lucas-Pritchard

**Enid Markey and Eda Heineman**

**In Irving Kaye Davis' "Last Stop," coming tonight to the Wilbur Theater for one week only.**

### *Tufts Summer Theater*

The Tufts Pen, Paint and Pretzels Club announces two productions for the late summer: Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," Aug. 25 and Sept. 16 and 22; P. T. Barnum's "The Drunkard," Aug. 31 and Sept. 9 and 23. All performances at Jackson Gymnasium.

### *Stage Notes*

"While the Sun Shines," a comedy by Terence Rattigan which is being produced in New York by Max Gordon, has gone into rehearsal under George S. Kaufman. The cast includes Melville Cooper, Stanley Bell, Lewis Howard, Alexander Ivo, Cathleen Cordell, Ann Hilliard, and J. P. Wilson. The production will have its premiere in Princeton, N. J., on Sept. 9, whence it goes to Washington for a week before its Manhattan opening at the Lyceum Theater on Sept. 19.

* * *

Paul Small's newest variety show, "Star Time," with Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, and the dancing De Marcos, is expected to open in New York on Sept. 11 at the Majestic Theater.

## Art Exhibitions

**Boris Mirski Gallery, 105 Charles Street**—"Transition," pictures by young artists of Boston. Through Sept. 14.

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square**—Water color by Jean-Louis Forain. Through August.

**Goodspeeds, 18 Beacon Street** — Prints of sportsmen.

**Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street**—Lithographs of American countryside.

**Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street**—American landscapes. Hudson School. Through the summer.

**Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street**—Exhibit of prints by artists of the advanced art. Through Aug. 26.

**Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street**—Exhibition and sale of handwrought silver and hollow ware, pottery by the Society's craftsmen. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Saturday during August.

**Museum of Fine Arts**—French arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3. Shell Spirals in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Recent accessions—paintings by Monets, Casin, Michallon, Bertin, Dennis Miller Bunker. Print Processes. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

**Fogg Museum of Art**—New acquisitions of Drawings and Prints. Through summer.

### *Outside Boston*

**Massachusetts**

**Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art**—Extension of Gadgets of Century Ago To Sept. 11.

**Concord: Concord Art Association**—Exhibition of oil paintings and crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff and lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Open week days, except Monday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday 2 to 5. Through August.

**Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum**—Works by Reginald Marsh. Courtesy Frank K. M. Rehn. Through Aug. 31.

**Rockport: The Thieme Gallery**, 6 South Street—Paintings sculpture and prints. Through September.

### *Today on Short Waves*

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC3, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. A talk by Vernon Bartlett. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—The Story of the Pilotless Plane. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.3 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.**

### *Today's F. M. Programs*

**WBZFM**

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—Aloha Land; Music
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch
7:15 p. m. to 8—Same as WBZ.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sing Off.

**WGTR-WMTW**

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign off.


# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors • Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
Open • State 11:15 A. M.
COOL
"SENSATIONS OF 1945"
Eleanor POWELL
"SHE'S A SOLDIER TOO"
Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges
O'KEEFE • FIELDS
SOPHIE TUCKER
Woody HERMAN and his BAND
Cab CALLOWAY and his BAND

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
BUD ABBOTT LOU COSTELLO
"IN SOCIETY"
PLUS
SIMONE SIMON
CURSE OF THE CAT PEOPLE

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bette DAVIS • Claude RAINS
"MR. SKEFFINGTON"
Plus "MARCH OF TIME" "AMERICANS ALL"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
John GARFIELD • Paul HENREID
"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS"
plus: "Make Your Own Bed"

**BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)**

KENMORE 374 BEACON ST.
GINNY SIMMS
BROADWAY RHYTHM
GEORGE MURPHY
"BLACK PARACHUTE"

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4530
VAN JOHNSON JUNE ALLYSON Gloria DeHAVEN JIMMY DURANTE
TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR
A Ritz Brothers Adventure

**MANCHESTER, N. H.**

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
Aug. 20-22—The North Star–Walter Huston
Aug. 23-26—Shine On Harvest Moon–Ann Sheridan
Aug. 27-29—The Uninvited–Ruth Hussey
Aug. 30-Sept. 2—Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble–Mickey Rooney

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The FRANZ WERFEL - S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - OSCAR ANNABELLA - KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

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OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
CARDE STOCKWELL RUDOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned
Eves 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

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CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
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# Entertainment Timetable

### *Theaters*

**Colonial**—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

**Wilbur**—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only).

### *Summer Theater*

**Brattle Hall, Cambridge**—No performance tonight.

### *Music*

**New England Mutual Hall**—Repetition of Sunday's concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter**—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and shorts. 2, 5, 8.

**Fenway**—"Between Two Worlds." John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

**Keith Memorial**—"In Society," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:15, 10:15. "The Curse of the Cat People," Simon Simone. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:55.

**Kenmore**—"Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Sims. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

**Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Metropolitan**—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. "March of Time—Americans All." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Modern**—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

**Orpheum**—"She's a Soldier Too." Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. "Sensations of 1945." Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05.

**Paramount**—"Between Two Worlds." John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:40.

**RKO-Boston**—"The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers, Leon Errol. 9:55 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Stage Show, 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:50, 9:15.

**Scollay**—"And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

**State**—"She's a Soldier Too," Nina Foch, Lloyd Bridges. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10.

**South Station Theater**—"Global Air Routes," "Travelogue," "Comedy, Three Cartoons, National War News. Continuous.

**Telepix**—"Scotland." "Nesbitt's Immortal Blacksmith." "Golden Gloves Contests." "Arizona with Fitzpatrick." "Mexican Crafts." "Skiing." "Popular Science Review." "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

**Uptown**—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1, 4:25, 8:10.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

**Allston**: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, G. Fitzgerald. "Hot Rhythm," Dona Drake, Robert Lowery. 1:45, 7:50.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

**Regent**: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, "Memphis Belle."

**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, E. G. Robinson. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene, Anna Neagle. 1:50, 7:50.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

**Coolidge Corner**: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square**: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

**Harvard**: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2, 8.

**University**: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 3:30, 6:45, 10:10.

**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:15, 7, 9:21.

**Park**: "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Harry James, Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica**: "Four Feathers", C. Aubrey Smith. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. Continuous 2-11.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Address Unknown." Paul Lukas. 2:30, 8:15. "Lady Let's Dance," James Ellison. 3:40, 9:30.

**MADLEN—Granada**: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. 2:33, 5:41, 8:50. Selected Short Subjects.

**Mystic**: "They Made Me a Criminal," John Garfield, Ann Sheridan. 1:46, 7:30. "Man Power," Ed. G. Robinson, George Raft. 3:23, 9:22.

**Strand**: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 3:01, 8:50. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:52, 7:39.

**Maplewood**: "Weird Woman." Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 1:52, 7:52. "Up in Arms." Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 3:01, 9:01.

**Orpheum**: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. 3:35, 9:20. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lanem, Jimmy Downs. 2:15, 7.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Adventures of Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD—Medford**: "Show Business," George Murphy, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.

**Fellsway**: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, R. Ryan. "The Whistler," Richard Dix.

**MELROSE—Melrose**: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Selected Shorts.

**NATICK—Colonial**: The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Strand**: "Cobra Woman." Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne. 2, 8.

**Alhambra**: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.

**SOMERVILLE — Central**: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

**Strand**: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. "Racket Man," Tom Neal.

**Capitol and Ball Square**: "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy.

**Washington Street Olympia** — "And the Angels' Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo**: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Ed. G. Robinson. "Lady, Let's Dance."

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:59, 8:34.

**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "The Sullivans." Thomas Mitchell. "So's Your Uncle," Billie Burke.

**Coolidge**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse**: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "The Yellow Canary," Richard Greene.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater**: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. "This Is America." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Marjorie Reynolds.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-150m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk | Morton Downey, songs | "Woman of America" | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Baseball | Irish Melodies |
| 3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk | Hollywood Star Time .. | "Ma Perkins"; comedy | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Baseball | News service |
| 3:30 News; "Snapshots" | Dramatic sketch | Pepper Young's Family | | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 Something for Girls | Drama; Musical Variety | "Right to Happiness" | | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs | Popular Music; songs | Backstage Wife; sketch | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Baseball | News; Dance Lineup |
| 4:15 Victory Gardens | Newsasts | Stella Dallas; sketch | | Sports Comments |
| 4:30 Victory Gardens | News Commentator | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians Baseball | Sports Comments |
| 4:45 Help Wanted; News | The Western Rambler | "Widder Brown"; sketch | | J. Manning, Troubador |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe | Terry & the Pirates | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; Victory Garden |
| 5:15 "Note for Victory" | "Easy Rhythm" | "We Love and Learn" | "Chick Carter"; sk | Off the Record |
| 5:30 "Note for Victory" | "Jack Armstrong" sk | "Just Plain Bill"; sk | Adventures of Tom Mix | Off the Record |
| 5:45 Hawaii, 1850 | Music; Industrial talk | "Front Page Farrell"; sk | "Superman"; sketch | News service |
| 6:00 News comments | Dinner concert | News; Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports; Dance music |
| 6:15 L. Murray's Music | Newscast | K. Ivers; Swingcopators | Sports; Snapshots | Dance Music |
| 6:30 Sports; Band | "Jerry and Sky" | "Jesting With Jesters" | The World's Front Page | School Committee talk |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 W Shirer | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas; news | Musical Rendesvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "I Love a Mystery" | Horace Heidt's Show .. | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Something for the Girls |
| 7:15 "Dateline"; drama | Horace Heidt's Show .. | Story of the World | "Terry's Tunes" | News service |
| 7:30 Bob Hawk's "Th'ks to the Yanks" | "The Lone Ranger" western dramatization | Embarkation Port Band John Barry comments | Radio Newsreel Zeb Carver's Orch. | Musical program Clem Norton, talk |
| 8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter. | Ray Henle, news | Cavalcade of America; | Cecil Brown, news | News service |
| 8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter | "Lum 'n' Abner" | "Story of Canine Joe" | "Return of Nick Carter" | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 "Gay 90s Revue" | "Blind Date"; Arlene Frances, m. c. | Patrice Munsel, sop'no Howard Barlow's Orch. | 'Sherlock Holmes"; dr.; 'B. Rathbone; N. Bruce | Tommy Carr's Orch. Civil Service Reporter |
| 8:45 Music; Bill Henry | | | | |
| 9:00 Lionel Barrymore; | "David Harding—Counter Spy"; mystery dr. | Jascha Heifetz, violin; | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album; Festival of Brazil'n Music |
| 9:15 "Mayor of Town" | George Olsen's Orch. | "Screen Test" | "Screen Test" | |
| 9:30 Herbert Marshall; | Dance Orch.; Drama | Robert Armbruster, con. | Human Adventure; dr.; | Classical Album; Festival of Brazil'n Music |
| 9:45 The Man Called X | | Rose Bampton, soprano Or.; W. Felletier, con. | "A Japanese Village" | |
| 10:00 Basil Rathbone in | Raymond Gram Swing | Josephine Antoine; | Henry Gladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 "Ghost Goes West" | "Top of the Evening" | Rheinhold Schmidt; Or | Brad Hunt's Orch. | Vocal Trio |
| 10:30 Johnny Morgan's | Silver Nocturne | "Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show; | Dean Hudson's Orch. | Louis Armstrong's Orch. |
| 10:45 Variety Show | Silver Nocturne | Jimmy McClain, m. c. | Music; Weather | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 11:00 News; Weather | News service | News; E. N. Eddy, news | News service | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 11:15 "Unrationed Jam" | Musical program | Weather; Bump Hadley | George Sterney's Orch. | Al Donahue's Orch. |
| 11:30 Johnny Long's Or. | Fishermen's program | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 Johnny Long's Or. | "Aloha"; News | Music You Want | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Day's End; News |

## Tuesday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-150m |

# 30,000,000 Visits Monthly To U. S. O. by Service Folk

War Activities in New England

More than 30,000,000 visits by service men and women to United Service Organizations clubs are made monthly, according to information made public here today by Maurice F. Whalen, Acting U. S. O. regional executive. An increase of per cent in monthly attendance overseas and in the Western Hemisphere is shown by these figures, it is reported.

In addition, Mr. Whalen said, an average of 480 service men and women a day visited each U. S. O. station lounge for troops in transit in continental United States, bringing the total number of visits for the month to 1,618,502. Mobile service units gave 801,425 services to men stationed at isolated outposts at strategic points in this country. Attendance at U. S. O. overseas clubs in the Western Hemisphere totaled 2,724,737 visits.

### Sub's Sponsor Chosen

Sponsor of the Submarine Toro to be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Aug. 23, will be Mrs. Alan G. Kirk, wife of Rear Admiral Kirk, now on duty in the European Theater of War Operations, Rear Admiral Thomas Withers, Yard Commandant, announced.

Another ceremony will be held at the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 24, when two tank landing ships will be launched. The LST-1,036 will be sponsored by Mrs. Mary A. Pratt of East Somerville, a yard clerk who has two sons with the Marines in the Pacific. Sponsor of LST-1,037 will be Mrs. Nora E. Twomey of Brookline, an employee of the yard transportation department.

A third LST will be launched at the Hingham yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company on Aug. 23. Sponsoring this ship will be Mrs. Margaret Lovett of Allston, wife of a supervisor. Privilege of selecting a sponsor was given to the supervisors because of their good work in the Fifth War Loan Drive.

### Honors to New Englanders

Three New England fighting men won honors in Army and Navy announcements today and yesterday. Award of Silver Star Medals to Corp. Stanley J. Bania of Thompsonville, Conn., and Corp. Robert K. Flachbart of Peabody was announced today by the War Department.

Two Distinguished Flying Crosses have been won by Lieut. Commander Daniel J. Harrington, 3d, of Springfield. One was awarded by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and the other by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher. Lieutenant Commander Harrington will wear a Gold Star in lieu of the second D. F. C. Leadership and personal action in raids against the Japanese on Palau Islands, Kwajalein, Truk, Saipan and Hollandia won the awards for the Bay State flier.

### Guard to End Encampment

Summer military training for the Massachusetts State Guard will end with the encampment at Camp Chase this week of the 26th Infantry, commanded by Col. Vincent J. Breen.

In addition to companies from Boston, the regiment includes units from Braintree, Holbrook, Randolph, Milton, Weymouth, Norwood, Dedham, Westwood, and Dover. More than 700 officers and men are at the camp.

# Drought Hits Maine Farms With Threat to Potato Yield

The Week in Maine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 20—Maine farmers saw their hopes for another big wartime contribution to the nation's food basket dashed last week as drought, and seven days of above-90 temperatures, wilted their crops, and reduced many fields to a total loss.

Worst threat was in the big potato-growing regions of Aroostook and Piscataquis counties where an estimated 60,000,000-bushel crop was well under way until last week. But prospects for reaching this figure dwindled fast as the days of stifling heat dawned one after another with only an occasional shower for relief.

"Three days of rain would be worth $5,000,000," E. L. Newdick, chief of the Agricultural Department of Plant Industry, said. But the three days did not come, although in some areas showers deposited rains averaging from one-half inch to over two inches, and saved crops from complete loss.

Mr. Newdick said this year's crop was on the way to becoming superior in quality to last year's, although slightly under the record-breaking 70,000,000-bushel yield, which was a little larger than farmers could find the manpower to harvest last season.

In best shape were fields of "high fertility." Mr. Newdick explained these were those fields which had been plowed at the end of last season or worked enough in recent years so that the soil contains enough humus to retain moisture. Fields of this type will produce good crops in spite of the drought, he said.

With the manpower problem eased this year, drought had appeared to plague the Aroostook farmers in their efforts to turn out a big wartime crop.

Other Maine crops were equally hard hit, with farmers in many areas writing off their season's efforts as a total loss. Most Victory Gardens beyond the reach of a hose were badly damaged, and even those within reach of water suffered from the extreme heat. Maine, which caters to tourists as a cool vacation area, was forced to report above-90 readings seven consecutive days, and on many of those days was hotter than states far to the south along the Atlantic Seaboard.

### Forest-Fire Damage Big

Another blow to Maine's war effort was dealt in the rampage of forest fires which raged across the central portion of the State during the week of drought. Not only were scores of square miles gouged out of luxurious evergreen growths, but thousands of cords of spruce, fir, hemlock, and other pulp woods awaiting shipment to Maine paper mills were consumed.

This represented a heavy blow, because Maine mills had been struggling to find enough manpower to harvest pulp sufficient to meet their heavy wartime demands for paper products.

Governor Sumner Sewall invoked a ban against fishing, smoking, or building fires in the woods. Lumber operators said this ban is a powerful weapon, because careless smokers were listed as competing with lightning as the major cause of fires.

Showers finally quieted most of the fires, but patrols were required to watch for new outbreaks from subterranean fires and smoking stumpage. Total loss, which could not be estimated, was the worst in 10 years.

### Gasoline Ration Abused

The Maine Office of Price Administration announced last week it had found Canadian tourists abusing the reciprocal gasoline rations granted them for trips to Maine. Under the agreement, they are allowed 15 gallons of gasoline here, and United States visitors in Canada are granted an equal amount.

The OPA disclosed that Quebec people visiting Old Orchard Beach were using their gasoline in many instances for side trips, and offering gasoline dealers as high as $20 for a tankful of gasoline to get them back home.

Inspectors were endeavoring to determine the identity of the offenders and planned to submit their names to the Provincial Government for action. However, their efforts appeared in vain, for Canadian officials announced at the week's end that they would not act on offenses which they considered within United States jurisdiction.

# Jordan's Exhibits Schoolgirl Garb

Jordan Marsh Company is devoting this week to fashion shows for school girls.

Opening with shows today and tomorrow at 2:30 in the Fashion Center for high-schoolers, the week will be climaxed by a demonstration of college fashions Thursday and Friday afternoons at the same hour, on the theme "Keys to Democracy." This latter show will feature college clothes modeled by Jordan's College Board and arranged in co-operation with the Mademoiselle College Board and Miss Frances Hughes, Co-ordinating Editors of Mademoiselle Magazine.

College Board members who counsel and sell college fashions at Jordan's are: Hannah Till, Connecticut College for Women; Cynthia Vose, Smith College; June Hill, Emanuel College; Barbara Stoke, Mount Holyoke; Priscilla and Phyllis Warburton, Boston University; Dorothy Alexander, Wellesley; Marjorie Patterson, Edgewood Junior College; Anne Wilkins, Chamberlain; Helen Lynch, Simmons; Helen Gould, Colby Junior College.

**WANTED**

A MAN WHO KNOWS MARBLE FROM QUARRY TO SALES

To such a man we offer an exceptional opportunity. Replies in strict confidence. Box G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# Recreation For Service People

**Monday, August 21**

**Free Tickets.** Greater Boston U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968.

**Baseball** (Tomorrow): Fenway Park, 3 p. m. Red Sox vs. Cleveland.

**Dances, With Orchestras, Hostesses:** 8 p. m. North Station Club, Public Welfare, Kope's Buddies Club, Ruggles Street Club, Hopeton, Johnson, Ambassadors.

**U. S. O. Open-Air Dance:** Regular Monday Nite, U. S. O. Dance at Uptown Ballroom transferred to Esplanade Club Roof. Hostesses. Music by Bartholomew 8 p. m.

**Dance Instruction:** Temple Place Club, 8 p. m.

**Officers' Dance:** Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Ruby Newman's Orchestra.

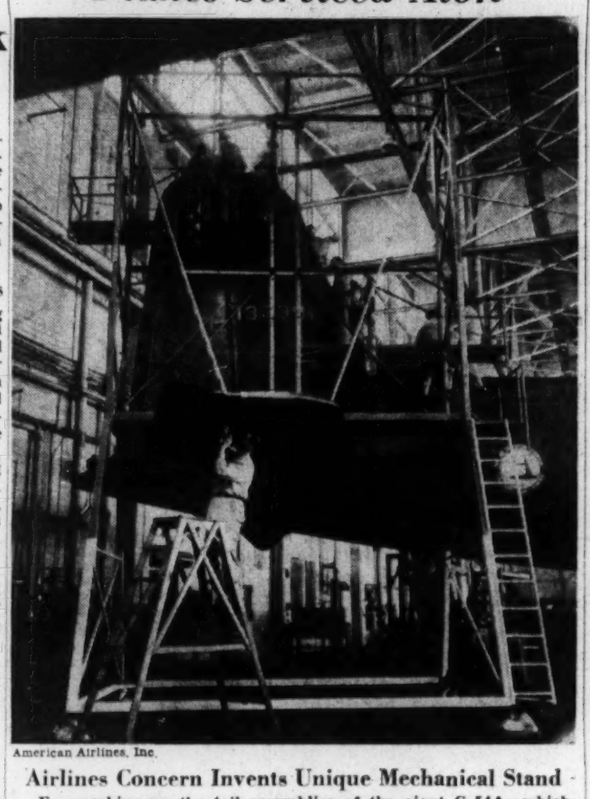
**Informal Party:** Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

**Arts and Crafts:** J. W. B. Club, 7 p. m. Puppet Making. Free Photos. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m.

**Leathercraft Instruction:** Y. M. C. Union, 7:15 p. m.

**"Splash Party":** Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Starlite Dance, S.S. Port O'Fun, G. S. O. Hostesses.

# *Planes Serviced Aloft*



American Airlines, Inc.

**Airlines Concern Invents Unique Mechanical Stand**

**For working on the tail assemblies of the giant C-54As which American Airlines flies for the Air Transport Command, Luther Mead, company assistant foreman at La Guardia Field, New York, developed this 32-foot empennage stand. A group of men can be seen working on the de-icer boot of the huge tail fin of the plane, which is 28 feet above the hangar floor.**

# *Mobile 'Eiffel Tower' Device Speeds Big-Plane Tail Repairs*

Boston may see the "Eiffel Tower."

Hardly the familiar Parisian landmark in this case, but rather an aircraft maintenance device which American Airlines' hangar wits at La Guardia Field in New York call the "Tower" for very very obvious reasons—it is 32 feet high.

Designed by Luther Mead, American's assistant general foreman, the empennage (tail assembly) stand is used for working on the tails of the giant C-54A transports which American flies for the Air Transport Command.

Boston will surely see the C-54 transports, American pointed out, when they begin their peacetime role as DC-4s in passenger transport service. The company plans to use them in its domestic service west from Boston to the Pacific Coast and eastward out over the Atlantic from Boston to Europe in its hoped-for transoceanic service.

The C-54A, which, the Douglas Aircraft Company recently pointed out, is the only large postwar commercial transport being built in quantity production, will seat 42 passengers in daytime service and half that number in overnight or transoceanic service.

American furthermore pointed out that the tricycle landing gear on the C-54, which permits the ship to rest in flying attitude, bring the top of the tail to a height of 28 feet. The stand, which mounts to 32 feet, was born of the inconvenience of working on tail assemblies from a lofty perch on top of an uncomfortable, wavering, and, sometimes, unsafe ladder.

Mr. Mead's new equipment, which is made of plywood and scrap iron, has a base of 21 feet by 10 feet. The stand is placed parallel to the fuselage so that the horizontal fin on the side of the plane nearest the stand may slide between the widely spaced legs of the structure.

The huge vertical fin then rises close to the stand and is easily accessible from two plywood platforms built in about 15 feet from the ground. These platforms, adjacent to each other, are adjustable by means of mechanically operated cranks. Thus, a mechanic can move himself and his crew members up and down within a range of 14 feet. Any standard tail assembly can be overhauled from this stand.

**Repair Crews Land "Tower"**

Since the inception of the working stand, maintenance crews have found it invaluable. One of the most difficult and frequently needed tail jobs on these big planes is the repairing or replacing of the de-icer boot, a heavy rubber cover tailored to fit tightly over the leading edge of the vertical tail fin. This covering is expanded and contracted during freezing conditions aloft to prevent the formation of ice.

The rubber boot is stretched taut carefully over the edge and is attached by hundreds of small screws which must be removed and replaced separately—a long and tedious job of a week or more for one man. This work can now be done in a fraction of the time necessary in the past, for eight or 10 men can work aloft on the tail simultaneously on the stand.

Safety is enhanced by the use of the stand. Maintenance workers, who formerly shrank from scaling a tall ladder terminating in a one-man seat, now work willingly from a solid platform, protected by guard rails.

The "Eiffel Tower" is bound to have successors.

# Discharged Vets To Benefit From America 'Bundles'

From now on honorably discharged veterans and their dependents will benefit from the relief activities of Bundles for America. Official permission to extend its program to veterans has been granted by the President's War Relief Control Board, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Jasper Whiting, regional director. Heretofore the organization has supplied clothing and household furnishings to men and their families only during the time the men were in service.

Donations are made to individuals only on recommendation from the American Red Cross, the Personal Affairs Division of the Army, the Navy Relief Society, the Navy Wives' Club, the United Seamen's Service, the Coast Guard Welfare Office, the Visiting Nurse Association of Boston, and the State Aid and Pensions Office in Massachusetts.

Bundles for America has two offices in Boston. At 355 Boylston Street, Mrs. Robert G. Paine, President, supplies yarn for knitting and materials for sewing free of charge to volunteer workers. The New England Distribution Depot at 16 Newbury Street under the direction of Mrs. Whiting receives all finished garments made throughout this area and arranges for their delivery.

# 300 Boys Ready To Aid Postal Work

More than 300 boys under draft age applied at the Federal Building, Boston, today in response to an appeal for volunteers in the critical shortage in substitute mail clerks, carriers, and handlers in the Boston Postal District. The appeal was made over the weekend in a joint statement by William A. Foley, Regional Director of the First United States Civil Service Region, and Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster of the District.

Any boy 16 years of age physically qualified to post office clerk or carrier work will be considered for immediate appointment if he is not now engaged in war work of equal skill, according to the statement. Appointees will work full or part time, and will be paid 65 cents an hour plus a bonus of 15 per cent, it said.

Mail handlers, however, the statement added, must be not less than 18 years and will be paid 55 cents an hour plus a bonus of 15 per cent. Persons selected will be given a temporary appointment not to exceed one year, the statement continued, and there will be no written examination. Persons available for such work were requested to call for an interview and appointment at Room 466 in the General Post Office at the Federal Building in Botson.

### Wellesley Professor Gets British Book Award

Miss Katharine C. Balderston, Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, has just been awarded the Rose May Crawshay prize of £100 by the British Academy for her book, "Thraliana." The award is given "to a woman of any nationality who has published an historical or critical work of sufficient value on any subject connected with English literature."

Miss Balderston's book, which was published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1942, deals with the period of Samuel Johnson and his circle and its the result of research into the letters and papers of Mrs. Thrale, Johnson's close friend.

### Charles J. Campbell

RUTLAND, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Charles J. Campbell, who passed on here Aug. 19, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He had held various town offices continuously for 43 years. Having thrice been elected to the House, he had been renominated by the Republicans for a fourth term this coming fall in a district usually strongly Republican.

# Cool Weather Gives Push To Paper Salvage

Cool weather sent Boston's regular monthly salvage drive off to a comfortable start today as trucks canvassed the curbstones for paper deposits from homes and stores in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

As Boston commenced its wastepaper drive, word was received from Washington that two shiploads of wastepaper have been returned from the European fighting fronts in response to urgent appeals of Army and Navy officials.

Commenting on the news, John T. Kiley, Regional Salvage Manager, WPB, said, "It is certainly an indictment of the American people—and Boston and New England must take their share of blame—that the Army and Navy, fighting for us in Europe, have to stop to send wastepaper home because we are not salvaging enough of our useless paper for war purposes."

Every scrap of paper picked up in the first five wards of the City today will be at the paper mills within 24 hours, George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Chairman, promised, and said that finished paperboard would be traveling to several plants by Wednesday noon to be made into ration boxes, bomb rings and ammunition containers.

One resident from each ward of the city will be awarded a $25 war bond by the Salvage Committee. Those wishing to participate in drawings, should place their name and address on a tag attached to their bundles of paper.

The drive will cover the city as follows: Tuesday Wards 8 through 10; Wednesday, Wards 11 through 14; Thursday, Wards 15 through 18; Friday, Wards 19 through 22.

Tin will be collected in Boston on the same days as paper is. In greater Boston communities, tin can will be collected as follows: Brockton, today and Tuesday; Braintree, Tuesday; Brookline, on regular rubbish collection days with paper; Everett, Friday; Hingham, Thursday; Holbrook, today and Tuesday; Hull, Tuesday, paper and tin; Medford, today through Friday; Newton, Tuesday; Norwood, weekly; Quincy, Monday; Wards 1 and 2, Tuesday; Wards 3 and 4, Wednesday; Wards 5 and 6; Randolph, Monday; Revere, Monday, Ward 1; Tuesday, Ward 2; Wednesday, Ward 3; Thursday, Ward 4; Friday, Ward 5; Winthrop, Tuesday.

# Beantown Boys Save Bean Crop On Maine Farm

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST POLAND, Maine, Aug. 21—Beantown boys saved the beans here and it was right in tradition.

Boston newsboys from the Burroughs Foundation vacationing at Agassiz Village, summer colony of the Foundation, saved the string bean crop at the Moore and Davis farms at Danville Junction, it was learned over the week end.

In the height of the heat wave last week the Moore and Davis farm sent a first-aid call to Agassiz Village to ask if 100 boys could be spared to harvest and save a crop of beans destined for the armed forces. One hundred and twelve boys volunteered for immediate service.

In the hot weather last week which broke all records, the Boston newsboys picked the bean crop in record time. First honors went to Charles Willette of Brookline, who picked 162 pounds of beans the first day, for which he received $3.24. Runner-up, incidentally, was another Willette, Charles' brother, Edward. The manager of the farm personally thanked the Boston boys for their good work.

# *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo**—Book No. 4. Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

**Canned Goods** — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Fuel Oil** — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves** — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires** — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

# U-Boat Plant Resumes Work Pending Talks

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Production resumed at the Submarine Building Electric Boat Company plant today and a company spokesman said that the turnout of workers was "more than the average of the last four Mondays, not including last Monday," when the strike of the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers (independent) Union started.

Two conferences on the labor situation at the sprawling plant were scheduled for today.

In one, attorneys for the Union and for the Company were to meet to discuss precedent and other details in connection with the company's discharge of three Union officials following the "halt strike" order of last Thursday which followed a long conference in the Hartford office of Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin.

The second conference, scheduled for the afternoon, will begin negotiations on the 34 grievances the Union claims against the Company, a spokesman said.

The Company announced a production bonus of 2 per cent pay plan for all workers covering the July production period, which covers May, June and July.

Charles Suisman, Attorney for the Union, Saturday expressed concern that the workers might leave their jobs today in protest of the discharge of the Union officials.

He said the Union broadcast an appeal Sunday night, urging all workers to report for work.

The Executive Committee of the Union held a special meeting Sunday and decided, a spokesman said, "to exert every effort to insure the return to work of all employees Monday."

The Sunday broadcast was a result of this meeting, the Union spokesman said.

### Talk on Negroes' Wants

"What the Negro Wants" will be the subject of an address to be given Wednesday noon before the Rotary Club of Boston by the Rev. William N. DeBerry of Springfield at the Hotel Statler. The Rev. Mr. DeBerry is a member of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding.

# Rent-Boost Directive Announced by OPA

Boston landlords, according to the Office of Price Administration, may raise rents if rents on the "freeze" date were substantially below those for comparable housing accommodations or hardship has resulted from unavoidable increases in property taxes or operating costs.

But all such increases, says Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Executive, must be approved individually by the rent-control office before they become effective.

**He's the Central Office Maintenance Man**—and a vital part of good telephone service. He keeps the central office equipment in good working order.

The speed and accuracy with which he does his job have a great deal to do with keeping telephone service flowing smoothly—especially these days when the wires are needed for war.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WAR NEEDS LONG DISTANCE

"Please limit your call to 5 minutes" when Long Distance circuits are crowded.

# Stringent Laws Completed To Purge Press in France

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The French Provisional Government in Algiers has completed preparations for its new press regulations to be applied in liberated France, according to Henri Bonnet, Commissioner of Information in the de Gaullist regime. Although not all the ordinances which eventually will constitute the new "Charter of the French Press" have been published, the outline of the new setup already is taking shape.

The reform not only will do away with all French publications which supported Vichy and stood for collaboration with the enemy, but, after liquidation of a shameful past, the French press will not return to prewar conditions and will be put on an entirely new basis.

The reform of the French press, as foreseen by the Algiers regime, has met with strong opposition, Anti-de Gaullist groups in Algiers and abroad, as well as Anglo-American spokesmen, have accused the Provisional Government of intending to muzzle free expression in postwar France and to pave the way for a de Gaullist dictatorship. This accusation may or may not be justified but the original proposals for press control were disturbing to many liberals.

**"Temporary" Controls**

These strongly worded protests have not failed to impress the Algiers rulers. Not only have the original plans for government supervision of the press been modified, but today, Algiers spokesmen declare that government control will be only temporary and that full freedom of the press will be restored after the necessary "purge" has been carried out.

The French factions may be at variance as to the form and extent of the new press reform. But they are in complete agreement on the urgent need to put an end to the corruption of the French press as it existed before the war. The venality of French journalists —although there have been many praiseworthy exceptions—as well as the corruption of newspapers in general greatly, if not decisively, to the moral disintegration of France and to its eventual collapse in 1940.

Among the first measures to be taken by the de Gaullist authorities in liberated France will be a sweeping cleanup among the now existing publications. The entire Vichy and pro-Nazi press in France will be banned, even such formerly outstanding Paris dailies as Le Petit Parisien, Le Matin, L'Oeuvre, and such periodicals as L'Illustration will disappear.

Numerous collaborationist provincial papers likewise will be suppressed. The Provisional Government also will rid France of the publications established or subverted by the Germans.

**Complexities of Case**

More complex is the case of those papers which, after having originally supported Vichy, suspended publication voluntarily after the Germans occupied the formerly "free" zone. Among these dailies are Le Temps and Le Figaro. Regional Press and Information Commissions will be set up, and in them members of the clandestine Council of Journalists which today runs the Underground press, will sit side by side with Provincial Government officials.

These regional commissions, supervised by a National Press and Information Commission will decide whether former French papers will be allowed to reappear. Journalists who collaborated on Vichy papers will have to apply for readmission.

The bulk of the newspapers appearing in liberated France doubtless will be the present Underground publications, henceforth circulating as regular newspapers. The resistance press will receive priority in the distribution of newsprint and other supplies.

**Liberation Papers**

In liberated French territory, the resistance groups did not wait until the Provisional Government applied the new press regulations. Resistance troops took over the printing plants of Vichy newspapers and brought out new "liberation papers" immediately.

The establishment of a new unified French news agency—Agence Française de Presse—is another step by which the Algiers Committee will secure control of the French Press, at least during the traditional period.

This news monopoly of the new agency however, will be only temporary. The Government ordinance foresees the setting up of other organizations of the same kind. All press agencies must be formed as co-operative societies, consisting of and owned by newspapers. The American Associated Press has been the model for this reform intended to prevent a repetition of former abuses in this field —domination of the press by such an organiaztion as the Hawes Agency.

A decree published in May, 1944, will protect French political personalities and institutions against such defamatory campaigns as frequently were carried out by powerful papers in prewar France.

The vicious press attacks which disturbed France at the time of the Stavisky affair and the printed calumnies which brought about the suicide of Roger Salengro, Socialist Minister of the Interior, are still unforgotten. Henceforth, defamatory statements will be subject to very heavy fines—penalties for libel running as high as 1,000,000 francs for each instance. Newspaper owners will hesitate before they run the risk of bringing financial ruin to their publications. Moreover, press trials henceforth will be judged by the criminal courts and not as previously—by juries.

To strike at hidden figures and "vested interests" in public life and not merely at their journalistic henchmen is the aim of one of the new press laws recently promulgated in Algiers. The ownership of a newspaper or a periodical, as well as its financial sources, now must become public knowledge. Anonymity is prohibited in the operation of newspapers and the manager who must also be the owner must devote his principal time and derive his principal income from his activities as a publisher. He is fully responsible. This decree is aimed at ending the "rich man's" rule in the French press and is intended to make newspapers more nearly true expressions of public opinion.

The new press laws are striking at one of the weakest spots of French public life. The French press needed badly to be reformed. The main problem, however, is how and in what spirit the laws will be applied. Stricter Government supervision of the French press may prepare the way for sounder conditions in political life, but it also may help to stifle free discussion and to curb oppositional views.

## 'Achtung' Yelled Yank And Nazi Surrendered

*By the Associated Press*

A U. S. Ninth Air Force Base in France, Aug. 21

Capt. Frederick Holbrecht of Beeville, Texas, a Thunderbolt bomber fighter pilot who parachuted out of a crippled plane behind the enemy lines, has returned safely with a German storm trooper he captured.

Captain Holbrech said that as he was running for cover he was sighted by the German noncommisisoned officer. Unarmed, he yelled "achtung!" the only German word he knew, and pretended to cover the German with a gun. The German dropped his rifle, raised his hands and came along meekly.

## British Patrol Florence

Associated Press Photo from Signal Corps Radio

**Troops Battle Harassing Enemy**

**British troops push through the historic streets of Florence Aug. 16 as they enter the Italian city to take over patrolling of the place and to combat enemy night activity harassing its occupants.**

# Australians Vote 'No' on Plan To Enlarge Federal Powers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 21 —The Australian Federal Labor Government's hopes of attaining additional powers from the States for the purpose of directing postwar reconstruction have been dashed by a definite "no" from the people of Australia.

The Commonwealth sought by referendum to obtain 14 additional legislative powers now held by the States. On Aug. 19, Australians denied the Government its request by a vote of 1,733,978 to 1,506,846.

Prime Minister John Curtin said that he was "disappointed but not surprised" by the result, adding that "Australia will face an era of great difficulty" unless those who opposed the plan produce one of their own.

To be carried, the measure required a national majority vote, as well as majorities in four of the six States. It carried only two States, South Australia and Western Australia, by small majorities.

**Wide Range Covered**

The proposed law would have given the Government power to make laws concerning the care of returned servicemen and their dependents, employment and unemployment, organized marketing of commodities, profiteering and prices, production and distribution of goods, companies, trusts, companies and monopolies, air transport, and several other phases of Australian life.

Apprehension that government regulation of employment and unemployment might lead to industrial conscription did more than anything to turn the scale against the "yes" campaign.

It is doubtful if many workers accepted it as likely that the Labor Government would so conscript them, but they were concerned as to what might happen if a non-labor government should return to power in Canberra.

From the moment that the possibility of this power being exercised by any Government other than the Labor Government, it was made apparent that the ranks of labor voters would split.

**Effective Argument**

Prime Minister Curtin endeavored to remove this apprehension by pointing out that if any regime misused these powers, it lay in the hands of the people to oust it at triennial Federal elections.

But damage was done.

The effectiveness of this argument, together with memories of Government fumbling on domestic issues, was shown in the war in which "no" votes piled up in labor strongholds. In Federal elections a year ago, Labor swept all before it in New South Wales electorates and won 21 of 28 seats in representatives allocated to this state.

Queensland, despite its six-to-four Labor representation and the fact that it has a Labor regime in office, had a "no" majority of some 89,000 votes. It was the big swing in these two states which really decided the fate of the referendum.

It is important to remember, however, that the government's loss of the referendum is not to be regarded as a political defeat. A leading non-labor newspaper which campaigned in favor of the "no" vote sums up the position fairly today when it says, "The Government retains the mandate which in gratitude and confidence it was given last August, but it has been sharply warned to keep within the limit of that mandate."

**Changes in Constitution**

Nor has the week-end vote closed the door against a reform of the Constitution. Opponents of the referendum agreed during the campaign that certain amendments are necessary to meet postwar problems—in fact, one of their major arguments was that people ought to be allowed to vote on each power, as some were clearly desirable.

Mr. Curtin himself referred to this in acknowledging the defeat. He said, "I understand from expositors of the 'no' case that they do stand for some form of constitutional amendment. I will give careful and sympathetic consideration to any positive proposals they advance."

It is perhaps natural in the first moments of disappointment that Mr. Curtin should attempt to so throw responsibility for the next move on opponents, but second thoughts will doubtless convince him that the onus remains on the Government.

**New Program Expected**

Guided by the lessons of a lost campaign, the Labor Government should be able to assess what powers are likely to be conceded it at the new constitutional convention assembled in a less argumentative atmosphere than prevails at present.

The Opposition leader, Robert G. Menzies, hinted at this, when on commenting on the poll, he said, "I am convinced the vote was not against a constitutional revision. Most of those active in opposition to the Government proposals agreed that the structure of the Constitution should be properly but calmly considered after the war."

Moreover, he had already suggested that there should be a "meeting of a representative convention as soon as possible after the ending of hostilities and return of our armed forces."

If a Constitution revision must await the ending of the war, the Government by working through the three bodies which are instruments of collaboration between the commonwealth and the states —the Premier's Council, the Loan Council and the National Works Council—may yet be able to prepare in part for postwar needs.

# U. S. Drive in Pacific Aided As Japanese Quit Halmahera

*Continued from Page 1*

ably at Rabaul and Wewak—has taught the Japanese that it is futile to attempt a defense in the air once one of their bases is being subjected to air bombardment.

Moreover, it is glaringly apparent from the absence of even medium-scale retaliatory air raids during the three months of steady campaigning at Dutch New Guinea that the Japanese are conserving what meager strength they have left.

It now seems clear that Japanese air strategy is to abandon all defense short of the Philippines. In this way the Japanese fleet, operating in the waters around the Philippines, can be assured of reasonable air cover.

This is taken as being the only reason why the Japanese would virtually abandon the last remaining base on the route to the Philippines and leave it wallowing like a crippled warship in heavy seas.

Incidentally, Australian papers today were permitted to publish from a Washington correspondent of the New York Times a dispatch stating "all signs indicate the time is ripe for General MacArthur to launch his move to return to the Philippines."

The correspondent further states that Halmahera will be invaded or neutralized as a preliminary.

## Public to Get 'Low-Down' on Ceilings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — An educational campaign to familiarize consumers with food price ceilings will be conducted from September through December by the Office of Price Administration and leading food trade associations, the OPA announced today.

Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, said it was hoped the program would lead to better posting of ceiling lists in stores, better understanding of the ceiling program, and more general consumer checking of the ceilings.

The campaign is particularly timely, Mr. Bowles said, since in the next few months "we may be facing even more critical inflationary pressures."

Grocers' organizations will sponsor a campaign of local advertising and store displays urging housewives to discuss ceilings openly with merchants, Mr. Bowles said, and to report to local price panels cases of uncorrected or repeated violations of price regulations.

Several million price lists will be distributed to guide consumers. Separate lists for chain stores and independent stores will be printed, because the latter have protested against having had to post on their premises lists which showed their prices side by side with the lower chain store ceilings.

## 'T-Flag' for War Bonds Won by Town in Arkansas

CROSSETT, Ark., Aug. 21 (AP)— Crossett became the nation's first "T-Town" today when the blue and white "T" flag of the United States Treasury was raised in ceremonies honoring employees of this southwest Arkansas lumbering community, which holds the national record in war bond purchases through pay-roll deductions.

America's first T-Town won the award for participation in pay-roll savings by 97.7 per cent of its working population. Deductions from their monthly pay checks for purchase of war bonds average 11.3 per cent.

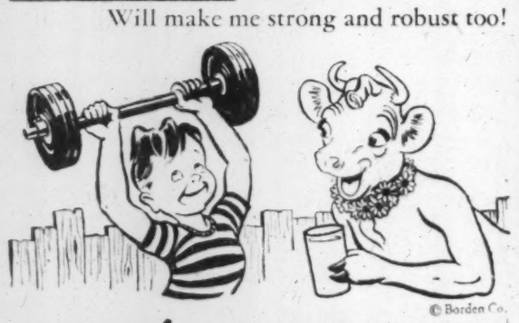
## General Atkinson Heads Third Bomber Command

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 21 (AP)— Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Atkinson, a veteran of nearly two years of combat service in the European and Mediterranean theaters, has assumed command of the Third Bomber Command, with headquarters at MacDill Field here.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Robert C. Oliver, who has returned to his assigned post as commanding general of the 56th Combat Crew Training Wing at Charlotte, N. C.


MORTGAGE LOAN HEADQUARTERS
AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
SERVICE STRENGTH

The Children's Milk, with cream all through,
Will make me strong and robust too!

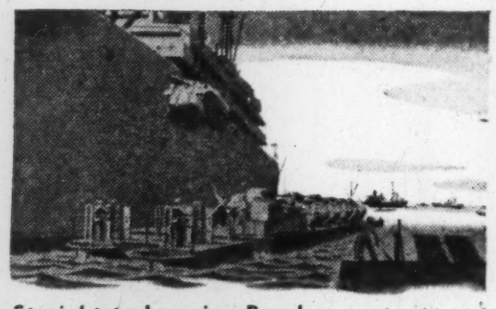


© Borden Co.

BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D
"The Children's Milk"
Tune in every Monday: "Bright Lights of New York", WOR, 7:30 p.m.

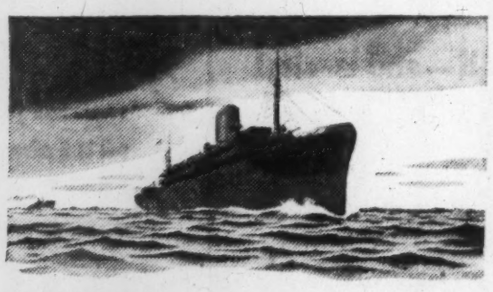
Here's your ammunition, Joe!

It takes 10 tons of initial equipment to supply each "Invasion" soldier—and it's the merchant seamen who take it "over there"!



**Straight to Invasion Beaches** go the ships of the American Merchant Marine, with food and supplies, tanks, guns, ammunition—all the 700,000 different articles that must be delivered in astronomical quantities, to power the drive of the Liberation Armies!

**Veterans** of 6 great battles of supply are the mariners of our merchant fleets. They've weathered the battle of the Atlantic, the heroic run to Murmansk, the South Pacific campaigns, the landings in Africa, Italy and Normandy, sharing all the dangers of war at sea.



**5,000,000 Tons** of war cargo were handled last year by the United Fruit Company, under the direction of the War Shipping Administration. Besides 35 of their own ships of the famous Great White Fleet, the Company operated 45 additional government-owned vessels.

THE NEXT BIG JOB

When the Great White Fleet sails back from war to the Caribbean trade for which it was built, it will face a tremendous opportunity.

This global war has proved that the American tropics can supply a great array of strategic commodities, formerly brought almost entirely from the Far East—rubber, quinine, abaca fibre (manila rope), balsa wood, tung oil, dyes and many other products *basic* both to hemisphere defense and to peacetime industry.

Shipped northward, these "new" products—*added to the nutritious foods for which Middle America is famous*—will stimulate an ever-increasing flow of export goods from "the States", and greatly aid in building peacetime prosperity for all the Americas.

45,000 WANTED TO MAN THE SHIPS!
Had experience at sea?
Wire collect MERCHANT MARINE, Washington, D. C. today!

Great White Fleet
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
GUATEMALA ★ EL SALVADOR ★ HONDURAS ★ NICARAGUA ★ COSTA RICA
PANAMA ★ COLOMBIA ★ CUBA ★ JAMAICA, B.W.I.
*Back the attack . . . buy more War Bonds!*

Fine Furs
Apparel
*and*
Accessories
*for Men and Women*
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SELL ADVERTISING for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

We need a man or woman to represent the Monitor in calling on retail stores in Buffalo, N. Y. Commission basis. A background of business experience is desirable but a thorough acquaintance with the Monitor is the first requirement.

Exceptional opportunity for anyone who can qualify.

Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Buffalo. . . . Write Mr. Stephen Curtis, Manager of Advertising Representatives, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Trial by FIRE

An Indian brave had to prove his endurance through trial by fire. Norfolk and Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Co., during 118 years, has been tried by many great fires and has paid promptly every loss in full. In dividends it has averaged to return more than 20 per cent to its policyholders. It offers you ample protection — with saving!

NORFOLK AND DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT

PECK & PECK

Now that does it, as for as plaids are concerned. THAT'S a beautiful treatment, and a beautiful plaid—soft, pure wool, rich looking. It's pretty essential college material, and will do you straight through a short course. Red, purple or brown combinations, sizes 10 to 18, 25.00. Beret, 7.50.

Shops in New York, Boston, Chicago and nine other leading cities

This is the fifth of a series of advertisements by TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine, to get Americans thinking harder and straighter about the problems our nation must face and solve if this war is not to have been fought in vain.

# MAN BITES DOG!

"Cut down on corporation taxes after the war? I'd cut 'em out!"

— LEON HENDERSON

*. . . before the Executives' Club of Chicago*

**Not reduced, mind you.** Not even "pared way down"—*eliminated!*

Yes—when an Old New Dealer from way back tells the world that corporation taxes ought soon to be cut out altogether—that's news!

Beardsley Ruml (of Ruml Plan fame) has made the front pages again with a similar proposal—and many Administration leaders agree. Right after the war, they say, we must cut industry's tax load to the quick—*quickly*—if we really want postwar expansion, postwar prosperity, postwar *jobs!*

**Well, then—what's holding the thing up? If business and government just about agree, whom is the argument with?**

A large part of the argument, sir, is with—YOU.

Or perhaps we should say, with most of the rest of us.

For most of the people don't realize how corporation taxes influence our whole economy—the jobs we can get, the pay we earn, the prices we pay. And until we do understand, our representatives in Congress probably won't act.

The people see corporations making big profits and say, "So let them pay big taxes. I do and they can, too!" That sounds fair enough—but what are those big corporation taxes doing to *your* chances of getting ahead?

For here is the big question. **In the face of heavy taxation, does business have enough incentive to invest and expand—to create new jobs, start new ventures, take real risks** (for all new businesses are risks)?

**Today, business earnings are taxed twice. First the Federal Government takes up to 85.5% of the profits through corporation taxes; then it takes up to 94% of what is left in individual income taxes on the dividends. In many cases the most a successful man can hope to keep for himself out of the earnings of a successful venture is about $2.00 out of each $100.00 of profit—with the government taking the other $98.00.**

Is that enough? Would *you* bet $100.00 at even money to win $2.00? You certainly wouldn't.

If you figure that way on your own money, you can be sure that any man who has to invest a lot of his own and other people's money will feel and act the same way. And so our corporation taxes create a real danger that after the war business will just play safe with its money, instead of starting the new enterprises that will give people good jobs and make the country hum with peacetime activity.

Your future may well depend on how this tax question is handled. But are you thinking about it? . . . pointing out to people you see every day that if we really believe in the private-enterprise system we've got to keep it rolling?

**And have you thought about questions like these:**

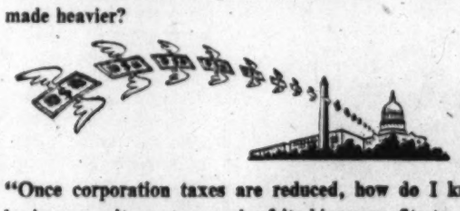
**What percentage of our national income do you want used to buy government services that must be paid for by taxes?**

**Do you want the government to collect extra taxes to try to keep the economy on an even keel—to prevent unhealthy booms and resultant depressions?**

**Are you in favor of taxes made especially low in certain industries or types of enterprise for whose products or services the nation has a special need?**

**On the other hand, the man in the street asks:**

**"To maintain world leadership and help keep the peace, our postwar budget has to be large—and if the present taxes on business are lightened, whose taxes are to be made heavier?**



**"Once corporation taxes are reduced, how do I know business won't use too much of its bigger profits to consolidate instead of to expand?"**

Are you using your Mindpower to answer these questions? Are you *informed* enough to think straight about them?

**For example,** do you know what is suggested in the widely discussed new Ruml Tax Reform Plan? (You can find out by sending 25 cents to the National Planning Association, 184 East 64th Street, New York City, for a copy of **"Fiscal and Monetary Policy,"** by Beardsley Ruml and H. Christian Sonne.)

Have you read **"Fair Taxes Can Aid Tomorrow's Job Makers,"** by Eric Johnston, in *The Nation's Business* for April, 1944?—**"Inflation and Tax Policies,"** by Roswell Magill, *Academy of Political Science Proceedings*, January, 1944?—**"Possibilities of Postwar Inflation and Suggested Tax Action,"** by M. S. Eccles, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, March, 1944?

How about seeing your book dealer, and getting a copy of that classic on economics, "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George (95¢, Modern Library, Inc.)?—or **"Production, Jobs and Taxes,"** by Harold M. Groves ($1.25, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc.)?

**And remember**—TIME will keep you up to date on all the new developments in this important (*personally* important) postwar debate.

**TIME believes America's greatest need, now and** in the coming years, is for the sovereign people to make up their minds and speak them out.

**To do so, citizens must keep** themselves *informed.* So, in advertisements like this, TIME is seeking to encourage wide thinking and reading not only of the newspapers and TIME, but also of books and periodicals that argue the cases and advance the causes that are in the news.

**For TIME's own future** is unalterably linked to a U.S. citizenry deeply concerned about public affairs—to a nation insistent upon seeking the truth and learning from recorded experience.

**The weekly NEWSMAGAZINE**

9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

# Allied Seventh Army Enters Toulon

*Continued from Page 1*

parts of the historic Capital as an Underground army staged a fierce revolt in anticipation of early liberation.

American tanks established a firm bridgehead across the Seine at Mantes, 25 miles northwest of Paris, opening a path to the flying-bomb coast 90 miles farther north.

Probing thrusts to the Seine in the vicinity of Corbeil, Melun, and Fontainebleau, points 15, 25, and 35 miles southeast of Paris, put the Allies in a position to sweep completely around the city and toward the World War I battlefields of Reims, Soissons, and the Marne.

Chateau-Thierry on the Marne is 55 miles northeast of the 20-mile Allied front southeast of Paris. Soissons is 75 miles beyond Fontainebleau, Reims 85 miles.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army vanguards were fighting in the vicinity of Versailles, 10 miles from the heart of Paris, where the World War I peace was signed. The Germans reported that Allied reconnaissance forces were in the suburbs of Paris itself.

Invasion of the territory north of the Seine at Mantes threatened to compress further the 75-mile-long, 50-mile-deep corner below the river, where elements of 18 Nazi divisions were fighting desperately to escape from a succession of pockets with the hope of executing a German "Dunkerque" across an almost bridgeless Seine.

Charging into the Allied bands of steel, the Germans made two violent efforts to break out of these traps, field dispatches reported.

Using about 70 tanks scraped up from the elements of five divisions, the Germans attacked from the westernmost pocket below Falaise in an all-night battle, with the result still obscure.

Farther east, Canadian forces crossed the Touques River and drove two miles south upon Lisieux.

General Patton's Third Army has inflicted 109,575 casualties on the Germans since Aug. 1 in its dash across Brittany and Northern France to the outskirts of Paris.

The Third Army has captured 49,650, killed 11,025, and wounded an estimated 48,900. The losses constitute a total of about 11 Nazi divisions in their present depleted state.

On the left flank of the Allied offensive, which is forcing Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge's forces back upon the Seine, British troops pushing along the coast toward Trouville and Le Havre drove deeper into Cabourg's outskirts. Cabourg is about 25 miles from the mouth of the seine.

Farther inland, British troops of the Canadian First Army thrust to within three miles of the communications hub of Lisieux, a front dispatch said.

The gigantic Allied drive to envelop Marshal von Kluge's crushed forces was hemming the battered German columns into a 75-mile-wide area between Vernon, on the Seine 41 miles nortwest of Paris, and Cabourg.

A dispatch from the Spanish border reported the Germans were fleeing north in efforts to get out of France, and it appeared the Germans were abandoning all of France south of Paris.

Taking advantage of bad weather, the Germans are trying to flee across the Seine toward Dieppe and the Pas-de-Calais along four crossings, between Elbeuf and the sea, 35 air-line miles away. RAF Mosquitoes attacked their crossing attempts in that area the night of Aug. 20-21.

In their bombing and stafing of the German barges, the British planes flew as low as 50 feet.

No direct assault was being made on Paris. The Germans were fanning out a few miles to the south to counter American patrols. There were reports that the French Underground was engaging the Germans in the streets of the Capital.

## South France:

### Toulon Entered By Allied Troops

American forces have captured Valensole, 50 air-line miles north of Toulon, and the Allied Seventh Army has entered Toulon, according to a dispatch from Rome.

Forward elements are nine miles from Marseille.

On the coast east of Toulon the French captured the enemy stronghold of Redon and Hotel de Golf, a mile from Hyeres.

Meanwhile, both Toulon and the great port of Marseille were virtually isolated by a swift Allied column sweeping across Southern France in a drive which threatened to close the last avenue of escape for the German garrisons in both cities.

Front dispatches said an Allied spearhead had reached the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence, key road junction 15 miles north of Marseille. The Germans were reported resisting desperately, but Allied correspondents reported that the Nazis apparently could not hold out for long against the superior power of the Allied force.

Capture of Aix would sever one of the last major retreat routes left to the enemy at Marseille and open the gateway to Avignon and the Rhone Valley—the logical route for a juncture with the Allied armies in Northern France.

One front dispatch said the Germans apparently had selected Aix for their first big defensive battle.

French troops of the Seventh Army officially were reported closing in rapidly on Toulon, which was being bombarded by Allied ships standing offshore and by swarms of planes. Field dispatches declared the Germans had little chance of escaping the cordon being thrown around the city.

At several unspecified places, vanguards of the Seventh Army have crossed the Durance River, a Rhone tributary and the first major water barrier met by invasion forces.

Well-organized French Patriots have trapped a German force in Pertuis, on the north bank of the Durance 11 miles north of Aix, and are holding all four roads leading from the town, front reports said.

Allied Headquarters disclosed meanwhile that a firsthand survey of the invasion area had been made by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean and commander of American forces in that theater; Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Allied Air Commander; and Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the United States 12th Air Force.

## Eastern Front:

### Costly Nazi Blows Dent Soviet Line

Soviet forces have smashed three Nazi divisions in the Sandomierz salient below Warsaw, while other Red Army units have yielded slightly before costly German attempts to rescue possibly 200,000 troops isolated on the Baltic front, a Russian communiqué announced.

In the Warsaw sector, meanwhile, Russian troops have driven closer to Praga, suburb to the east of the city, and have captured some vital positions to the northeast, front dispatches said.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukraine Army, thrusting up the west bank of the Vistula, liquidated the trapped Germans north of Sandomierz. "As the enemy refused to surrender, most of the encircled enemy troops were killed," the Russian war bulletin declared.

The victory freed Marshal Konev's forces for a possible drive either southwest on the rail fortress of Krakow, north toward Warsaw, or directly west across the Polish plains toward German Silesia, which would snap the Polish Capital's communication lines.

The slight Red Army reverse occurred in the Jelgava sector near the Gulf of Riga, where 144 German tanks and self-propelled guns were reported knocked out.

In Estonia, Gen. Ivan Maslennikov's Third Baltic Army, capturing more than 150 populated places, drove to within seven miles of Tartu on the Tallinn-Riga railway.

Below the Estonian sector in Latvia, Gen. Andrei Yeremenko's Second Baltic Army, sweeping up more than 70 places, advanced to within 55 miles east of Riga with the capture of Erglin on the Madona-Riga railway.

Generals Maslennikov and Yeremenko were hammering back the ensnared Nazis in the Baltics, cut off by Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army drive that reached the Baltic Sea 25 miles west of Riga several weeks ago.

The German communiqué said that Nazi tank formations pushing west of Tukums in Latvia had crashed through the Soviet corridor to the Baltic west of Riga and "re-established temporarily lost contact" with the 30 or so German divisions in Latvia and Estonia.

The Russians admitted local reverses in that sector, but did not indicate that the corridor had been cut. The force of up to 300,000 Germans was severed from land communications several weeks ago. The Germans said a naval flotilla aided the tank force.

Ever since this wedge was established beyond Riga, the Nazis have been hurling counterattacks in an attempt to break through to their trapped divisions.

The Russian war bulletin said Red Army troops had wrecked more than 1,500 German tanks during the past nine days of fighting on the Polish plains, along the German edge of East Prussia, and in the Baltic republics.

West of Siauliai in Lithuania, the Russians beat off German attacks, inflicting heavy losses in men and material, the bulletin added.

Berlin reported a southern Red Army had begun a "large-scale attack" on both sides of Iasi, key Romanian rail city 175 miles northeast of the Ploesti oil wells. Moscow gave no confirmation.

The Germans moved additional reserves into Southern Poland in an attempt to repair the damage inflicted at Sandomierz.

No late official news came from the East Prussian front, where the Russians reached the boundary last week. Front dispatches said, however, that Soviet artillery had beaten down trenches, pillboxes, and artillery emplacements inside the Reich.

## Robot Bombs:

### Rocket Guns Cut Toll of Missiles

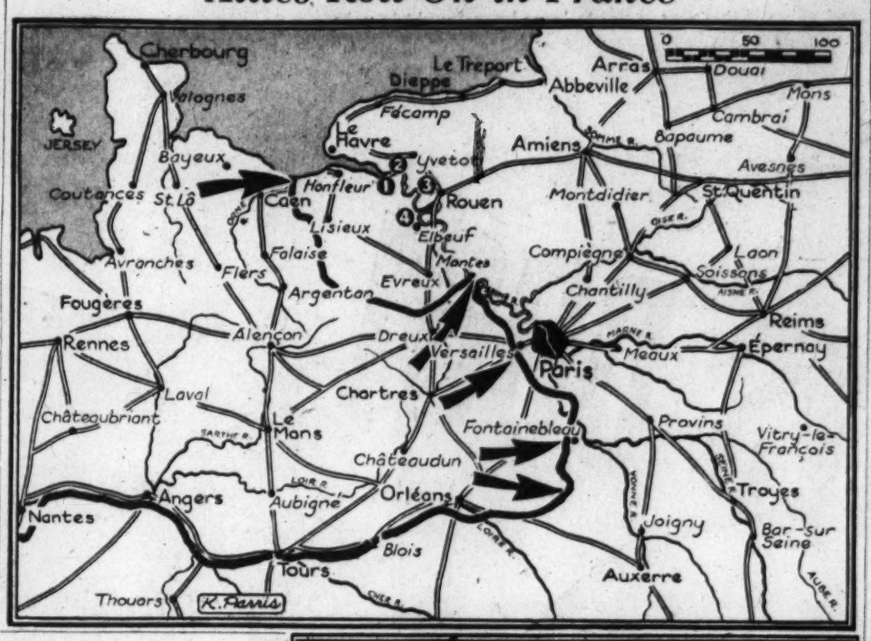
Britons, counting dozens of fatalities and injured after sharp week-end flying-bomb attacks, found cheer in news that rocket guns were being used successfully against the robots.

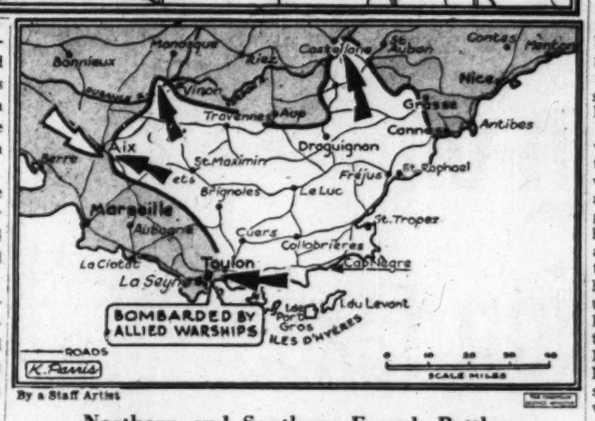
British hope of relief from flying bombs was heightened by prospects that swift Allied advances in Western France soon might drive the Nazis from some of their launching sites.

Both British coastal and aerial observers expressed belief some launching platforms already had been forced to move farther north.

The rocket guns, such as defended London last spring, were reported considerably successful in knocking down flying bombs short of their targets. Nevertheless, sporadic robot attacks took a toll of lives and property in London and the southern counties Aug. 20, and assaults were resumed again Aug. 21.

# *Allies Roll On in France*




By a Staff Artist

**Northern and Southern French Battles**

**Arrows in the upper map indicate how fast-moving Allied forces are apparently undertaking to envelop Paris and smash the bulk of the German army along the Seine. An Allied bridgehead has been pushed across the river at Mantes. Numbers indicate main points at which the Germans are seeking to cross the river under a hail of bombs. White area in the lower map shows extent of Allied beachhead in Southern France, with black arrows indicating main points at which the invaders' spearheads are striking. White arrow indicates chief center of German resistance thus far.**

## Montgomery Says War's End in Sight

By the Associated Press

With British Troops in France, Aug. 21

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery told his troops tonight:

"The end of the war is in sight. Let us finish off the business in record time."

General Montgomery's special message said the German armies in Northwest France had suffered a decisive defeat.

"There will be many surprises in store for the fleeing remnants," he asserted.

General Montgomery said the victory had been "definite, complete and decisive."

## Italy:

### Poles 12 Miles From Pesaro

Polish forces on the Adriatic have advanced seven miles to within 12 miles of the Italian port of Pesaro, where eastern outposts of the Germans' transpeninsular Gothic Line are reputed to begin.

The Germans pulled their defenses behind the Matauro River, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Headquarters announced. In the advance, the Poles captured Cerasa.

West of Florence, the Germans shelled Eighth Army positions south of the Arno River. Conditions within Florence were reported "somewhat quieter." Food and other provisions poured in for the citizens.

## Air Over Europe:

### U. S. Bombers Blast Axis Oil Refineries

About 500 American bombers set fire to two oil refineries in Poland and one in Czechoslovakia on Aug. 20 and for the first time encountered only a few enemy fighters over those heretofore fiercely defended regions.

The Fortresses bombed the big I. G. Farbenindustrie synthetic-oil and rubber factory at Oswiec, Poland, about 30 miles west of Krakow, starting three great fires. The plant has a capacity of 62,500 tons of oil, annually.

The Liberators caused fires and explosions in a vacuum oil refinery at Czechowice, Poland, 45 miles west of Krakow, and a state oil refinery at Dubova, Czechoslovakia, 70 miles southwest of Krakow.

The only aerial opposition against the big bombers came near Budapest, Hungary, when fewer than 20 ME-109's and FW-190's jumped the Fortresses en route to Poland. Escorting Mustangs quickly drove them off.

## Southwest France:

### Allied Warships Shell Bayonne

Three light Allied cruisers began shelling almost nonexistent German defenses in the Bayonne area of Southwestern France before dawn Aug. 21 according to a dispatch from Irun, Spain.

Spanish residents of Irun, 18 miles to the south, had a grandstand seat.

The cruisers, which first patrolled the coast south of Bordeaux, evidently were feeling out German defenses, but drew only an occasional reply from two or three coastal batteries near Bayonne.

South of Bayonne, Hitler's Atlantic Wall no longer exists, for the Germans have pulled out, leaving their defense works in ruins.

An American motorized column, meanwhile, was reported to have passed through Angouleme, 130 miles south of Nantes on the Loire River and 165 miles northwest of Bayonne, without encountering resistance on its way toward the Spanish frontier.

The Americans were said in border reports to have received a joyful welcome by the French in all villages and towns through which they passed.

## Japan:

### Superfortress Raids Blast Home Island

B-29 bombers in the second wave of the Aug. 20 double strike at Japan reported sighting the flames of destruction wrought by the daylight flight of Superfortresses while still a half-hour flight from industrial targets on Kyushu.

Four of the huge bombers were reported lost to enemy action in the co-ordinated day-and-night attacks by the 20th Air Force.

The important Yawata industrial section was the target of both flights.

United States planes shot down 15 enemy fighters, while 13 were probably destroyed and 12 damaged.

The Tokyo Radio, as usual, minimized the effects of the raids, terming damage "negligible" and claiming that 23 planes out of a total of 80 were destroyed in the first raid. It also asserted that 20 parachuting American crewmen were captured. The Japanese radiocast said the first raid was against four cities on Kyushu, the southernmost main island, naming Fukuoka, Moji, Kokura, and Yawata. The latter, site of numerous heavy industries, has been hit twice previously.

Possibility that a big naval base also was a target was seen in the Japanese statement that both raids were directed at "northern Kyushu and the western Choguku district." The Office of War Information indentified "Choguku" as Shikoku, a naval base on the main island of Honshu. The German DNB agency, which relayed the Japanese radiocast, however, said it was the Island of Shikuku, east of Kyushu.

## Pacific:

### Japan Pulling Out Of Spice Islands

Japan is withdrawing its planes from the Moluccas and ripping up the abandoned dromes, leaving that island cluster below the Philippines wide open for the Allied invasion.

Largest island of the Moluccas group, also known as the Spice Islands, is Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea and only 300 south of Mindanao.

Announcing that "under constant punishment, the enemy is apparently withdrawing his air forces to bases farther westward beyond our bomber range," Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a communiqué:

"This will make possible an advance westward without the necessity of costly frontal assaults to clear the way.

"Our air force is continuing its pressure, but is finding many enemy air bases nonoperative and others stripped of planes.

"The enemy is no longer contesting the air over the Moluccas."

# Stettin: Morale Barometer Sinks to Lowest Possible Ebb

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 21 — If the once flourishing town of Stettin is a fair barometer, civilian morale throughout Germany is at the lowest possible ebb.

Stettin, chief city of Pomerania, is overwhelmingly middle class in character. Before the outbreak of the war a large majority of its population consisted of small businessmen. As a result of Allied bombings one third of Stettin has been destroyed, while many of its remaining businesses have been "plowed under" or taken over by the Nazis. And the people are bitter and disillusioned.

Most of the resentment appears to be directed against Hitler personally. In spite of the sharp control the Gestapo exercises over public utterances, many expressions of regret over the failure of the recent bomb plot against the Führer have been heard in Stettin.

**Test of Opinion**

One eyewitness, recently returned to Bern from Stettin where he has a large circle of friends, made a test of public opinion immediately after the news of the bomb plot had been received. He noted with interest that the chief reason for the middle-class resentment against Hitler was the loss of their businessses.

He said one of his best friends who formerly ran a textile factory employing 50 men is now working as a common laborer in a plant manufacturing synthetic gasoline. The eyewitness quoted his friend as expressing deep disappointment over Hitler's continuance in power. "I have no hope of ever being able to build up a factory again so long as I live no matter who wins the war," the friend said. "If the Nazis win I would be forced to remain in a labor group for community reconstruction work. Only the Nazis would enjoy certain advantages as drivers or foremen. Hence, let the war end as soon as possible no matter how."

A Nazi giant, which has been devouring Stettin businessmen at an extraordinary rate is the huge Pülitz plant, an expression of the Nazis' grandiose attempt to master the problem of gasoline and rubber shortage. Before the war it was a small factory on the outskirts of Pülitz, 17 miles from Stettin. Now the Pülitz plant is almost a city in itself, employing 20,000 men.

**Countless Barracks**

Round the plant there are countless barracks for housing foreign workers, and also a tidy little settlement for better paid white-collar workers. Formerly prosperous Stettin small businessmen, however, must now get up at five in the morning to ride a train from Stettin to work in the Pülitz plant. And they don't get home until 10 in the evening.

The last few businessmen who still had businesses open were hoping that Hitler would be removed from power before their counters were closed, though there was hardly much business anyway. They are now either closed up or are being hard-pressed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels who seems determined to get every last one of them.

There is considerable anger among businessmen whose establishments have been closed, as well as those who are expecting to be closed because Party men, who in a normal economy could never rise to prominence now have leading positions and can dispose of the energies of former prosperous businessmen.

Wives of Party men too are better able to avoid factory labor than wives of businessmen.

The chief object of popular dislike is Franz Schwede Coburg, gauleiter of Pomerania, who is called the uncrowned king or tyrant of the province. He is a former sailor.

**Bomb Plot Fake?**

A widely expressed opinion heard in Stettin for a time was that the bomb plot was a fake, an invention of the Propaganda Ministry to raise Hitler's prestige which had fallen low, to present Hitler as having been saved by providence, hence destined to continue his leadership in Germany's struggle.

It seemed incredible to most Stettin residents that a bomb could explode two meters from Hitler, wreck the room, and leave him unharmed.

Most people were of the opinion that the conspiracy involved more than "a small clique" as Dr. Goebbels claimed. A report was circulated that eight days after the occasion 3,000 officers were liquidated. General von Stulpnagel, military commander of Stettin, also disappeared during this purge.

So far as can be determined from this neutral "listening post," the attitude of the German masses in recent months has not been one of hostility against the military nobility.

**View on Generals**

The people don't blame the generals military caste for the war because Hitler and his Party too obviously took the lead in pushing Germany into trouble. Now that the generals have attacked Hitler the people seem even less inclined to blame them.

However, since the generals have worked for the Nazis for many years and will now have to continue the war with them, the average German is likely to be indifferent to whatever fate overtakes them at the end of the war.

The Pülitz works are not the only example in Stettin of the over-industrialization and over-militarization pushed by the Nazis which led to the war and the gradual disappearance of the middle class.

New shipyards were built, the surrounding forests cover underground factories, and freight yards are busy rushing munitions to the front. Gasoline tanks are coming and going constantly. Stettin is the most important harbor in Prussia and the most vital industrial city in Pomerania.

Over-rapid industrialization has been accompanied by conflicts of various kinds. Besides the discontent of German businessmen there was recently a "revolt" by foreign workers at the Pülitz works. The SS had to be called in to put it down. At the same time there have been frequent explosions at the Pülitz works attributed to sabotage.

Allied air attacks destroyed 70 per cent of the Pülitz works but they have been rapidly rebuilt.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# Security Delegates Agree On Methods for Peace

Continued from Page 1

the aggressor and the desire to apply force against him if it should be demanded by the circumstances. In order to guarantee peace and security it is absolutely necessary to have resources with the aid of which aggression could be prevented or suppressed and international order maintained."

Sir Alexander made a bow to the Russians by saying that the Dumbarton Oaks meeting grows out of article 4 of the Moscow Declaration, of Oct. 3, 1943.

The head of the British delegation also raised a point of interest when he noted that the delegation —and the same holds true for the other delegations—represent the "humble official level." He might have just as well said, "the working level."

**Domination Disclaimed**

For this conference, from which President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are absent, may be partly designed to make the peoples of the three nations feel it is a people's movement, rather than something imposed from the top. The basis is being broadened.

In his opening statement to the 40 delegates, many of them colorfully attired in military uniforms, Mr. Hull—as if in an aside to the G. O. P. presidential candidate, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York—asserted again that fear of big power domination of the new world organization is unfounded.

"It cannot be emphasized too often that the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a system under law, must constitute the foundation of any future international organization for the maintenance of peace and security," Mr. Hull said.

It is perhaps sympolic that as the fighting in Europe appears to be coming to its climax that the principal Allies should meet to plan how to avoid a repetition of the calamity. Perhaps symbolic, too, is the fact that China's representatives are not to come to the conference until the Russians depart.

This is at Russia's request because the U. S. S. R. is not at war with Japan and does not wish to participate in discussions of postwar handling of Nippon.

**Full Conference to Follow**

The Dumbarton Oaks conference, as Secretary Hull emphasized in answering criticism of Governor Dewey is not conclusive. It is a preliminary conference among the big powers and is to be followed by a full-dress and presumably conclusive conference with all the United Nations this autumn.

It is known here that the form of the peace has reached a rather settled stature. And, naturally, everybody wants to know the precise details.

These are still clothed with official secrecy, but this much is bruited about with sufficient authoriy to warrant acceptance for the time being: the peace plan will include a world security organization, modeled very much after the old League of Nations. It will include an assembly and council.

It will provide for majority rather than unanimous decision on major policies, including enforcement of peace.

**General Indorsement**

It is known that the general outline of the plan, evolved largely in the United States, has been studied in both England and Russia and has won general indorsement. At this meeting it is hoped that gaps will be filled in and that the areas of agreement will be widened, so that when the smaller nations are called in they will find the big powers, upon whom their security rests, united in their objectives as to how to implement that security.

Lack of unity and resolution among the major powers is regarded as a chief weakness in the old League. Smaller nations frequently were pushing and urging nations, but concerted action was difficult, if not impossible to achieve.

The Russian delegation, headed by Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, arrived in Washington late yesterday. The big plane, marked with the Red Star, landed at National Airport and the Russians were met by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Chairman of the British representatives and by undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who heads the American delegation.

**Military Power**

One of the touchy points of the conference, of course, is whether to actually put teeth in the world organization by giving it military power.

One frequent proposal is for an international police force.

Another, recently advanced by the Russians, is for a super force of bombers under command of the world security organization, and manned by volunteers from all the Nations.

A third is simply to divide the world into military areas, and assign the job of police patrolling to the strongest nation in that area.

This is a point that remains to be settled. It may, indeed, prove to be the key to the success or failure of Dumbarton Oaks.

The conferees are to meet twice daily, at 10:30 in the morning, recessing at 12:30, and from 3:30 to 5:30, every day this week.

Dumbarton Oaks is the 140-year-old estate given by Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, life of the former Ambassador to Argentina, to Harvard University.

Although the State Department succeeded in throwing a certain panoply about the meeting, democratic touches persisted in creeping up. A battery of five big motion picture cameras ground away, obliterating many of the remarks of the representatives, and 10 blazing floodlights threw a bright and glaring beam on the great horseshoe table.

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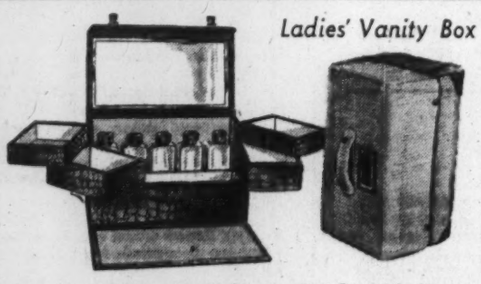

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# News From France for Civilians

**Full Service Given Since Normandy Invasion**

**First photograph of the motor-truck-contained Station PX of Press Wireless, Inc., which was the first civilian radio station to link America and France with direct dispatches from Normandy after the Allied invasion. The station began regular service June 13 from the beachhead. News and other dispatches averaging more than 30,000 words daily have been received from the camouflaged station which is operating with a 400-watt transmitter with speeds of more than 250 words a minute. Messages are picked up at the Press Wireless receiving station at Baldwin, N. Y., transmitted to the Times Square control headquarters, and there distributed to the press.**

## *Mobile Unit of Press Wireless Pioneers in War News Field*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Radiocast facilities direct from France to America for the national networks have now been established at Station PX, the Press Wireless mobile transmitter unit which has been in daily operation in France since June 13, primarily serving the press.

Announcement of the first civilian radio link connecting France and the United States for regular programs was made here by D. K. deNeuf, vice-president in charge of traffic for Press Wireless, who added that successful tests have already been conducted, with permission from the Federal Communications Commission for offering such service.

PX was the first civilian radio station set up in France following the invasion to handle traffic to America and has transmitted more than 1,500,000 words, chiefly press traffic, since D-plus-seven day.

Completely contained in a motor truck which is kept close to the front battle lines for the convenience of war correspondents assigned to the front, the station operates on a 24-hour-day basis It is also licensed to handle all classes of government and commercial messages.

Press Wireless has on hand, in addition to the mobile unit, a 15-kilowatt transmitter and other apparatus in France for more extensive service the moment circumstances make it practical to set up larger equipment. Besides the radio telegraph service now available from the station, it will be equipped to handle voice, radio photographs and facsimile.

## Willkie to Confer With Dulles, Dewey Aid on Foreign Affairs

Continued from Page 1

thorities to determine if our Government intended to insist upon the protection of the position of the smaller nations in the forthcoming Dumbarton Oaks conference," he continued. "I was given strong affirmative assurance. Therefore, I had determined to await results before entering into any public discussions.

**'Nonpartisan' Talks**

"However, since, according to your latest statements, both you and Secretary Hull have agreed that the discussions between the Secretary and Mr. Dulles are to be of nonpartisan character, I shall be glad to give your representative, Mr. Dulles, freely of my views."

Governor Dewey's reply, voicing regret that Mr. Willkie could not accept his invitation to join the week-end discussion in Albany, said that the Willkie bidding was extended with a view to gathering all shades of opinion on the subject in an effort to make the issue bipartisan.

"We must have the united support of the whole American people so that arrangements to keep the peace will be supported year in and year out by our people regardless of the administration in power at the moment," he added.

**'Fire Trap' for War**

What was seen by foreign experts as one of the most important features of the Dewey postwar peace specifications came in his announcement out of the final talk with Mr. Dulles yesterday for internationalization of the Ruhr Valley, which he characterized as "the fire trap that burned down 25 years ago with a great loss of life" and as "the heart of Germany's ability to make war."

"There have been all kinds of suggestions," he continued, "such as distributing the stock ownership of its mines and mills among the French, Belgians, Poles, Dutch, and other victims of aggression; making it a separate state under continued international control; putting it under the control of a group of nations.

**Neutralization of Ruhr Urged**

"While the method is important, that is a thing no single individual or nation or even two or three nations can decide. That will have to be worked out in conferences and agreements by vitally affected nations, but I am completely convinced that neutralization of the Ruhr as an effective producer of armament is an essential peace objective.

"The problem is complicated by the fact that the Ruhr is Europe's greatest mass-production area, and if Europe is to obtain a sufficient degree of economic stability, the benefits of Ruhr production have to be made available to all countries of Europe, while as a prime objective it must forever be forbidden to make military weapons for potential use by a revived, aggressive Germany."

The proposal for internationalization of the Ruhr was reported to have emanated from Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, retired, Dewey military adviser and New York Guard Commander, who was chief of Staff under Gen. John J. Pershing in World War 1.

It is, however, an old subject, and European economic and political specialists here today argue that more than bringing this important German productive area under international aegis is involved, since its sustained capacity to produce is integrated with the Saar Valley resources, whose rich coal pockets contain the chemicals necessary to keep Ruhr production at peak load.

Simultaneously with Mr. Dewey's proposal for Ruhr internationalization, London reports told of a memorandum issued by a postwar policy group consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, favoring a German dismemberment that would set up the Rhineland, Westphalia, Hesse Hannover, Schleswig-Holstein, and the old Hanseatic towns and territories, Bavaria, Württemburg, Saxony, and Baden as independent states. This follows the old Napoleonic policy of rendering Germany impotent to wage war and was advocated by many during the Versailles conference days and subsequently.

The fundamentals which see the Republican nominee in essential agreement with the State Department on postwar safeguards for the small nations postulate:

1. A disarmed Germany under military control by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China in alliance with liberated countries bordering on Germany, with Japan to have similar policing with the victory.

2. Separation of the military alliance from the global postwar organization of "60 or more nations, the workability of which is still under question," whereas the policing requires the specific and immediate denomination of the powers militarily equipped for the job.

3. Integration of the world policy book in campaign discussion as essential to public education in leading issues in a presidential year.

## 14 Guggenheim Awards Go To Latin America

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Scholarships have been awarded 14 Latin-American scholars and artists in the fifteenth annual Latin-American Fellowship competition of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, it was announced here today. Two of the winners are women.

Carrying a stipend of $2,000 for a year plus traveling expenses, the fellowships are distributed as follows: five to Mexico, four to Argentina, three to Chile and one each to Cuba and Brazil. Two fellowships were granted to artists, three to philosophers, two to mathematical physicists, three to biologists and one each to a historian, a chemist, an economist, and a lawyer.

Granted annually to assist research and creative work in all fields of art and scholarship, the scholarships were established in 1929 by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and Mrs. Guggenheim as part of the activities of the Foundation they set up in 1925. The Latin-American fellows do their research work in the United States.

The following received Latin-American Fellowships this year:

Enrique Testa Arueste, assistant in the Faculty of Legal Science, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile; Dr. Raul Roa Garcia, Professor in the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Havana, Cuba; Adolfo Dorfman, economist, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Miss Lily Garafulic Yancovic, sculptor and Assistant Professor of Sculptor, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Chile; Mauricio Lasansky, artist, Cordoba, Argentina; Dr. Cannabrava, Professor of Philosophy, College of Pedro II, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Professor Eduardo Garcia Maynez, Professor of the Philosophy of Law, National School of Law, Mexico City; Professor Jorge Millas, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Pedagogical Institute, University of Chile, Santiago, Chile.

Also Professor Alberto Barajas Celis, Professor of Algebra and Investigator, Institute of Mathematics, National University of Mexico, Mexico City; Guido Munch Paniagua, calculator in the National Observatory of Mexico, Tacubaya, D. F.; Dr. Eduardo Caballera y Caballero, Chief of the Laboratory of Helminthology, Institute of Biology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City; Professor Manuel Maldonado Koerdell, Chairman of the Section of Natural History, Institute of Scientific Research, University of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey, Mexico; Dr. Elisa Hirschhorn, Plant pathologist, La Plata, Argentina, and Dr. Rafael Aureliano Labriola, Chief of the Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Beunos Aires, Argentina.

## Bike Army

Continued from Page 1

munist representatives of the workers. Their discipline is very vigorous. Hence there is calm until orders are given to open resistance.

As Allied armies close pincers, taking in Southern France, collaborationist hunting is becoming nation-wide. Members of local collaborationist committees, formerly active in all cities, now are trying frantically to prove they were forced to collaborate, but this avails them little before popular indignation.

The Maquis encircle Vichy at present, but Germans control the main roads, so escape to Germany is possible.

# Major Parts of Kentucky Join Dry Vote

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21—Kentucky, famed though it is as a whiskey producing State, seems to be going dry, county by county. The time appears near when only a few will remain wet.

By local option, 84 of Kentucky's 120 counties have voted dry, and 102 precincts are dry in 15 wet counties. This represents 75 per cent of the State's area, with more than 50 per cent of the State's population living in dry territory.

Of these 84 counties 23 voted dry during 1942 and 1943. Six more have voted dry since the first of January, and on Oct. 2, three precincts in Ward 5 in Louisville will vote in a local option election.

During the past two years Harlan County perhaps stands out as the greatest victory for the drys in the point of population, the third largest in the State. Boyd County was an outstanding victory because Ashland—a city with a population of 30,000—voted dry. Pike County, with a population of 72,000 and known as the largest county east of the Mississippi River, voted wet last September by 1,401. This was a change of 4,700 votes under the wet majority in 1936, the greatest change in votes in any county voting to date.

Location seems to have had little or nothing to do with dry victories for the past two and one-half years. Boyd County on the Big Sandy voted dry as readily as Ballard, Carlisle and Hickman on the Mississippi River, 400 miles to the west.

Scott, Jessamine and Madison of the famed Blue Grass section were as successful voting liquor out as the coal-mining counties of Knott, Letcher and Harlan in the heart of the mountains.

Madison is the type of county in which it might have been believed that legal selling of liquor would survive the dry inroads. Richmond, the county seat, is a scene of liberal living. Farming in Madison County is to a considerable extent done on large tracts of land, and social activities play a large and important part in the lives of the people.

Hardin County with Fort Knox; Hopkins in the western coal mining section; Trimble and Lewis on the Ohio; Larue and Hardin in the center of the State; Lee, Estill and Nichols, Grant, Henry and Butler, in widely scattered sections all joined the dry parade. Oldham, joining Trimble, voted wet at the same time, Trimble voted dry. The interest in Shelby, an agricultural county, and in Perry, a coal mining region, ran so high during the local option elections that the total vote cast in each county exceeded that cast in the gubernatorial election in the fall of 1942.

The population centers, speaking generally, are more wet in sentiment than outlying rural areas. But it wasn't so in Pike County, where Pikeville, a considerable city in population and worldliness, voted dry, only to have its decree nullified by a wet rural vote.

How different the result would have been if the men and women in the armed services and in war work had been home, it is of course impossible to say. Nevertheless, the dry trend had been established before the war.

There were 55 dry counties in Kentucky before Pearl Harbor, and in 1942, 12 counties voted dry by such large majorities that had every serviceman been home and voting wet, it would not have changed the result in any of those 12 counties.

In a recent local option case from Bell County the liquor industry endeavored to invalidate the dry victory on the grounds that the boys were in the service and could not vote. The Kentucky Court of Appeal handed down the ruling that: "To uphold this would be to declare all elections in the time of war should cease, and that civil government of the United States and the Commonwealth should no longer continue to function.

The Anti-Saloon League's activities and vigorous educational and organizational program perhaps account largely for the steady increase in dry territory, and the success in holding the line.

In a recent report the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League claims that the 92,000 dry majority now piled up in the 84 dry counties is enough to carry the State dry anytime it votes.

## Arsenal Role for China Seen After Nelson and Hurley Visit

Continued from Page 1

"General Hurley will discuss military and military supply problems while Mr. Nelson will discuss economic problems with the Generalissimo."

"Mr. Charles Wilson [WPB Executive Vice-Chairman] will act as Chairman of the War Production Board in the absence of Mr. Nelson on this important mission."

Coming at a time when American military and production chiefs have been at odds over the timing of reconversions, some observers in Washington are making out of Mr. Nelson's trip a kind of banishment.

The dispute between the Army and Mr. Nelson over reconversion was recently solved with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes putting new teeth in the War Manpower Commission's "priority referral" program and making it clear there would be little manpower available for civilian production for some time to come.

Mr. Nelson has made public a long list of civilian articles for which former critical raw materials now are available and on which production can be resumed as soon as manpower is available.

The Army opposed issuing reconversion permission at a time when military needs for munitions were still at an all-time high.

Mr. Wilson, designated to preside over WPB in Mr. Nelson's absence, originally sided with military officials in the view that his chief's program to get some civilian goods manufacture under way was premature.

Mr. Nelson's departure immediately became a subject of political controversy on Capitol Hill.

"I can't imagine why Nelson is going to China just now, when so many important decisions remain to be made at home," declared Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, who said he would request the former Truman investigating committee, of which he is an active member, to call Mr. Wilson immediately for examination on his reconversion views.

Chinese sources here, meanwhile, disputed the idea that a mission to China, important United Nations battlefront, was in any sense a banishment.

Plans for the strengthening of China militarily have been going on here ever since the arrival of Gen. Shang Chen and his military mission a few months ago and the reorganization of China Defense Supplies, Inc., into the Chinese Supply Commission.

Supply plans have been paralleled in China by a thorough reorganization of the Chinese Army, to include relieving of area commanders of political responsibilities and conscription of students for the first time to raise the intelligence level of the Army.

## Thomas Gives Views

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist Presidential nominee, commenting on prospective conferences on postwar security between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and John Dulles, Foreign Relations Adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, declared "the first necessity is that we know what sort of peace the postwar world organization is to enforce."

Governor Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, designated Mr. Dulles his representative to discuss postwar world security organization after Mr. Hull said he would meet Governor Dewey or anyone else on a nonpartisan basis.

In an address prepared for a local radiocast and for the national Convention of the Churchmen's Brotherhood of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Mr. Thomas said:

"Of course I hope that good may come out of the public and private discussions of postwar organization between Secretary Hull, Governor Dewey and the latter's representative, Mr. Dulles.

"But I expect very little so long as both sides separate consideration of postwar machinery for enforcing the peace from the nature of the peace to be enforced, and seek to commit us Americans to a plan for underwriting settlements the nature of which we can only guess."


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# The Home Forum



## Why Pray?

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHY pray? As well ask an ambitious college student, "Why study your lessons?" Naturally the conscientious student studies so that he may progress in his chosen field. He works to gain demonstrable knowledge that will fit him for higher usefulness. He applies himself to his tasks in order to gain mental equipment which will prove of service to his fellow man and bring a sense of stability and success into his own life. Similarly, we pray in order to learn life's lessons aright, to gain the spiritual equipment essential to working out the problems of daily experience and serving our fellow man.

Rightly understood, prayer is the process of getting acquainted with God, of becoming aware of His presence and power and recognizing Him as infinite Mind, Life, Truth, Love. The more earnestly and unselfishly we pray the better we understand the true nature of the Almighty and likewise the character of man, the expression of God. One who would know himself must learn to pray aright, for without a knowledge of God we cannot know man.

* * *

Christian Science reveals prayer to be the practical and only real remedy for inharmony of every kind, including sickness, sin, fear, and failure. Prayer is communing with God, striving to know Him better, and demonstrating His qualities in daily life. Prayer is not primarily asking God for material benefits, but, rather, gratefully acknowledging His perfection and power and rejoicing in His goodness and grace.

Health is restored by prayer; this has been proved again and again in Christian Science. Health is the natural and inevitable result of understanding that there is but one cause, and that cause is God, divine Mind. Evil has no cause; hence it is not an effect but an illusion, a mistaken concept arising from the belief that man is material and subject to so-called material laws. God is All; therefore health is natural and normal, while disease is unnatural and abnormal and is not brought about by divine Love. The mistaken sense of life in matter can be corrected as readily as a mistake in any other field of learning.

The first chapter of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is an enlightening treatise on prayer, arresting and vital in its simplicity, beauty, and practicability. How challenging is this statement (p. 3): "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution. Shall we ask the divine Principle of all goodness to do His own work? His work is done, and we have only to avail ourselves of God's rule in order to receive His blessing, which enables us to work out our own salvation."

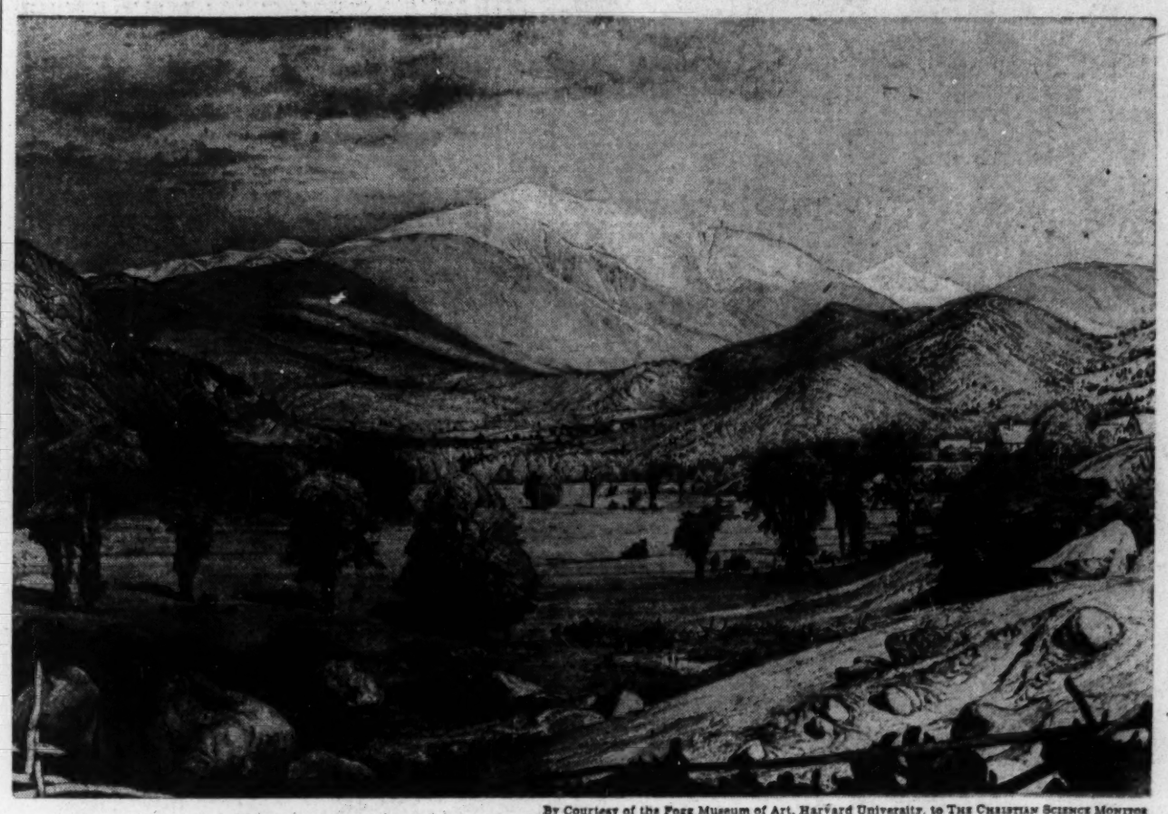
God's rule is the rule of perpetual harmony. He created man perfect, and we can trust the ability and willingness of the creator to maintain the perfection of His creation. Every problem arising in human experience can be solved by intelligent use of the rule of harmonious existence. God made man spiritual, superior to mortal modes and means, and man is as changeless as the divine Principle that made him. Through prayer we consciously claim man's perfection and consequently refute sense testimony, thus erasing the pictures of suffering and discord imposed by the mesmeric sense that matter is real and substantial. The truth about the nature of God and man and the unimpeachable harmony of life corrects the false belief that man is or ever can be in bondage to error.

* * *

Mankind in general is expressing greater hope and confidence than ever before in the efficacy of prayer. Soldiers saved after drifting for days on life rafts with scanty or no provisions; fliers who have landed safely in crippled planes; men, women, and children restored to health through Christian Science treatment; those who have been comforted and sustained in trials, and healed of fear and sorrow—all these have proved the truth of the Master's promise (Matthew 7:7, 8), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you: for every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

Anyone who has felt the touch of Christ, Truth, in his human experience knows the profit that comes from righteous prayer. True prayer protects, sustains, encourages, and supplies where material means and methods fail. As Science and Health points out (p. 16): "The highest prayer is not one of faith merely; it is demonstration. Such prayer heals sickness, and must destroy sin and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]



By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS: *A Pencil Drawing by Charles H. Moore*

SCENES OF THE American countryside, as well as flowers and birds, interested the American artist, Charles H. Moore. His name was associated with the Hudson River School of artists who found the American scene poetic, picturesque, and paintable.

This panoramic view, "White Mountains," was drawn in pencil. It was, of course, no sketch, but a picture fully and completely wrought. The atmosphere is reminiscent of the English landscapists to whom the Americans looked with respect. The love of the outdoors had been beautifully expressed by British and American poets, and it was natural that painters should respond in their way to scenic beauty.

## ЗАЧЕМ МОЛИТЬСЯ?

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

Зачем молиться? Также можно спросить честолюбивого студента университета: "Зачем работать над заданиями?" Естественно, добросовестный студент занимается для того, чтобы продвигаться на избранном им поприще. Он трудится для того, чтобы приобрести доказуемые знания, которые приготовят его к более полезной деятельности. Он работает над своими заданиями для того, чтобы приобрести умственное снаряжение, которое окажется полезным его ближнему и которое внесет в его собственную жизнь чувство прочности и успеха. Подобным же образом, мы молимся для того, чтобы правильно усвоить уроки жизни, чтобы приобрести духовное снаряжение, необходимое для разрешения проблем повседневной жизни и для служения ближнему.

Молитва, когда она правильно понята, является процессом ознакомления с Богом, процессом осознания Его присутствия и могущества, и признания Его как бесконечный Разум, Жизнь, Истину, Любовь. Чем усерднее и чем менее себялюбиво мы молимся, тем лучше мы понимаем истинную природу Всемогущего а также и природу человека—выражения Бога. Тот, кто хочет познать самого себя, должен молиться правильно, ибо, не обладая знанием Бога, мы не можем познать человека.

Христианская Наука открывает нам, что молитва есть практичное и единственное действительное средство от дисгармонии любого рода, включая болезнь, грех, страх и неудачу. Молитва есть общение с Богом, стремление познать Его лучше и выявление Его свойств в повседневной жизни. Молитва не является главным образом просьбой к Богу о материальных благах, но скорее полным благодарности признанием Его совершенства и могущества и ликованием о Его благости и милости.

Здоровье восстанавливается молитвой; много раз это было доказано в Христианской Науке. Здоровье является естественным и неизбежным результатом понимания того, что существует только одна причина, и эта причина есть Бог, божественный Разум. Зло не имеет причины; отсюда—зло не есть следствие, а иллюзия, ошибочное понятие происходящее от верования, что человек материален и подчинен так называемым материальным законам. Бог есть Все; поэтому здоровье естественно и нормально, тогда как болезнь неестественна и ненормальна и не причиняется божественной Любовью. Ошибочное чувство жизни в материи может быть исправлено также легко, как ошибка в какой либо иной научной области.

Первая глава труда Мэри Бэкер Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" является просвещающим трактатом о молитве, поражающим и чрезвычайно важным в своей простоте, красоте и применимости в жизни. Как вызывающе следующее заявление (стр. 3): "Кто, стоя перед классной доской, стал бы умолять принцип математики разрешить задачу? Правило уже установлено и нашей задачей является выработать решение. Станем ли мы просить божественный Принцип всей благости о том, чтобы Он исполнил Свою собственную работу? Его работа завершена и нам следует только воспользоваться Божьим правилом для того, чтобы получить Его благословение, которое дает нам возможность выработать свое собственное спасение".

Правило Бога есть правило вечной гармонии. Бог сотворил человека совершенным, и мы можем положиться на способность и желание Творца поддерживать совершенство Своего творения. Всякая проблема, возникающая в человеческой жизни, может быть разрешена путем разумного применения правила о гармоничном существовании. Бог создал человека духовным, превосходящим смертные приемы и средства, и человек также неизменен как божественный Принцип создавший его. Путем молитвы мы сознательно заявляем права на совершенство человека и, следовательно, опровергаем показания чувств, стирая таким образом картины страдания и разлада, набросанные мессмерическим чувством, что материя действительна и существенна. Истина относительно природы Бога и человека и безукоризненной гармоничности жизни исправляет ложное верование в то, что человек находится ныне или может находиться когда бы то ни было в рабстве у заблуждения.

Человечество вообще выражает в настоящее время больше надежды и больше уверенности в действенности молитвы, чем когда либо в прошлом. Солдаты, которые были спасены после многодневного дрейфования на спасательных плотах без провизии, или с весьма скудными запасами ее; летчики, которые благополучно спустились на землю в поврежденных аэропланах; мужчины, женщины и дети, здоровье которых было восстановлено посредством лечения Христианской Наукой; те, которые были утешены и поддержаны во время испытаний и были излечены от страха и горя,—все подобные случаи доказали истину обещания Учителя (от Матфея 7:7, 8): "Просите, и дано будет вам; ищите, и найдете; стучите, и отворят вам. Ибо всякий просящий получает, и ищущий находит, и стучащему отворят".

Всякий, кто почувствовал прикосновение Христа, Истины, в своих человеческих переживаниях, знает ту пользу, которая приносится праведной молитвой. Истинная молитва защищает, поддерживает, обогрет и удовлетворяет нужды, тогда когда материальные средства и способы не достигают цели. Как указывается в Science and Health (стр. 16): "Наивысшая молитва не есть молитва только веры; она есть выявление. Подобная молитва исцеляет болезнь и должна уничтожить грех и смерть".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

## When the Sun Is Low

IT WAS LATE in the afternoon when I started to look up the cows and young heifers who live in the hills. When the days are warm and long the cows are hard to find unless I look either early in the morning or late in the day. During the hottest hours they hide in shaded places and sleep, and the hills are full of leafy spots where I could ride near drowsing cows and never see them. When the sun is low the cattle wake up and come out into the open places to graze, and then they are not hard to find at all.

I rode Penny because I enjoy him at this hour when the sun slants across his copper coat and gives it a golden look. There is a certain time when the light is very kind to everything, when the dry yellow grass ripples like some golden liquid and the bright green cottonwood leaves shine as if they had been rained upon.

* * *

Penny and I barely moved up the steep trail along the east fence, into the Canyon of the Doves. The warm day had made us languid. Penny walked dreamily and I was relaxed, listening to the summer sounds. Beneath my horse's hoofs there was much business going on in the dry grass; Penny and I might be sleepy, but a million small insects were full of activity.

There were no signs of cows in this canyon, where startled wild doves flew up from a small spring. Whenever I ride through this canyon I see flocks of doves; when Palomino rides here she nearly always sees a deer. It is her Canyon of the Deer and my Canyon of the Doves. The canyon ends in a little saddle between two hills; from there I looked into a deeper canyon and across it to the trail that climbs to the old homestead. No cows. But the purple and gold time was coming, when half the hills have a purple look, and the slopes across the valley are still bright gold.

* * *

The hillside trail down to the deeper canyon was already shaded, and the canyon floor was half shade and half sunlight. The trail winds around boulders where water roars in winter, and when we came to the first drinking pool, Penny took a long, long drink, and then stood with his nose an inch above the water, and his eyes half shut. I looked down on polliwogs and watched a graceful water snake flow across the pool. Sometime I shall spend an afternoon by one of these pools and watch all that goes on. Each pool is a world of its own, peopled with various kinds of living things. One time I saw a mouse vigorously swimming across this pool, and I wondered what he was doing there. Mice belong where the wild grains have dropped their seeds. I had never seen one go swimming before.

We left this first pool and went on to the next, which is shaded by a live oak. Here there was a great deal of bird singing and rustling of leaves. We followed on up and down trail beside wild sunflowers, and I decided I liked sunflowers better than anything that blooms in summer. But, of course, when I come across a clump of apricot-colored monkey flowers, I like that best, and the flaming scarlet bugle-lily is almost too beautiful. So I don't know. There were redbuds, small and tight, and the deer-weed had dainty yellow blossoms.

* * *

The third pool is the one I like to drink from—it is a stone basin at the top of what is a small waterfall during the rainy season. It is bordered by ferns and tall green grass, and the water is always cold because branches of a live oak are above it. After I drank I sat on a shady stone and listened to the birds. There were quite a few of them singing different songs, yet all their singing was a quiet sort of sound. A yellow swallow-tail butterfly moved languidly past my face. A red dragonfly moved over the water.

For a few feet beyond this pool the trail is so overgrown I have to walk and lead my horse to keep from having branches pull out my hair and poke my eyes. We came to a small oak grove, so cool and shady I almost stopped and forgot my cows. Somehow we kept going, through a narrow draw and up to a trail we could follow to a higher place. We were nearly to the old homestead before I began to realize I hadn't done a very good job of cow hunting; I had been too languid to look for cow tracks along the dusty parts of the trail. Then I thought of the many times our cows had managed to go places without seeming to leave tracks at all. That must be because they sometimes graze their way through the grass, and don't follow any of the worn trails. So maybe they'd be at the homestead.

They weren't. The old house looked very sweet in the late sunshine, and the climbing roses were full of small pink buds. Our horses love it here, and poor Penny was disappointed when I urged him to move on. We moved slowly to the rim of a hill where I could see in every direction. I looked at the blue water of the dam, miles below, and thought how sun-yellowed hills are the perfect setting for water. This was one place where man had improved on nature. A natural lake would have been in a green country, this man-made lake was all the prettier for the contrasting hills of yellow. One night, just as a big moon rose, I had seen this lake all gold, with the hills blue.

* * *

After a while I realized I had not found a trace of the cows. I started back down toward the river valley, but this time I rode along a high ridge, on the other side of the canyon I'd followed first. I looked at green river valley and purpling hills and yellow hay fields, and after a time I looked at my own cows. They were in a pasture in the valley at the foot of the trail. Had I started my ride in the right direction I would have found them in a very few minutes—but then, I thought, I would have missed those hours of beauty in the hills.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

## Folk Singers of The Soviets

IT IS A TRUISM that literacy drives out folklore. Conversely, where illiteracy prevails, one may still come upon oral literature, mostly in verse. The rate of illiteracy has greatly diminished in the Soviet Union, where beside the enforcement of compulsory school attendance by children a vigorous campaign has been carried on for adult education. Still the number of illiterate elderly people remains considerable, especially in remote corners of northern Europe and among the various nationalities of Siberia, Central Asia, and portions of the Caucasus. Out of their midst have come forth in recent years some bards of note, who perform their own compositions, usually to the accompaniment of a native instrument. A number of these bards have displayed extraordinary talent and originality, and have won the acclaim of the public and the critics as well as recognition, decorations, and awards from local and central authorities. As is natural for folk literature, a large quantity of songs and tales circulates anonymously, now as an Uzbek shepherd song, now as a Kalmuck collective-farm parable or story, or a Buryat-Mongol lay, or a Swanetia hunting song. Most of these folk creations, whether anonymous or of known authorship, belong to heroic epos describing the exploits of Soviet men and women who have distinguished themselves in one way or another, whether as warriors, or as statesmen, aviators, explorers, shock workers, and the like. . . .

True to its policy of fostering cultural expressions in the hundred-and-fifty-odd linguistic varieties of the Union, the Moscow authorities have given aid and courage to creators and disseminators of folk poetry. Aside from the recognition of individual artists in this field, an attempt has been made at organizing them as a collective group. In the summer of 1939 a conference of folk singers and reciters from all over the Union was held in Moscow. Most of them were old men and women who have preserved the ancient technique of popular song and tale traditionally intact. There was only a small nucleus of original composers, from among the Russian people and national minorities, who were inspired by the old lore to apply its forms to contemporary subjects. The singers and reciters, nearly all of them from the backwoods, were dazzled by the splendor of the capital and deeply moved by the hospitality and admiration they received from the authorities and from academic and artistic groups. — From "Soviet Poets and Poetry," by ALEXANDER KAUN. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.)

## Thus Were Colonial Architects Resourceful

TO APPRECIATE FULLY and understand the spirit and peculiarities of the earliest Colonial architecture of New England, we must seek, in the course of our examination of the subject, to find a fundamental and close correspondence between it and the architecture of old England, no matter how far the visible traces of that intimate relationship may have been obscured by subsequent alterations and additions to the original houses whose fabric affords our basis of comparison. . . .

First of all, the men who built the early New England houses and the men who lived in them were Englishmen, and, as Englishmen, they were naturally disposed by temperament to be strongly conservative and to cling tenaciously to precedent and tradition, particularly in a matter of such vital importance as the fashioning of houses. . . . In the second place, all their training in craftsmanship was English. . . . Lastly, those early American Englishmen were possessed of no mean degree of clear-headed, practical common sense and were eminently resourceful, as pioneers in a new and untamed land must needs be if their efforts at colonisation are to be crowned with success. If local exigency seemed to demand that they modify their methods to fit current needs, they were prompt to devise a suitable adaptation to meet the requirement. But these adaptations and departures from precedent were not indulged in from mere caprice or with any deliberate and conscious intent to develop a new and original mode of architectural expression. The adaptations in each case, before they became precedents for subsequent repetition elsewhere, were suggested by obvious necessity and originality was left to take care of itself, with the usual happy results arising from the observance of the principle that the safest and truest originality comes by a gradual process of evolution, elimination, and adaptation to local needs. — From "The Architecture of Colonial America," by HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## Lazy Dust

Lazy dust on the back road rising,
River calm and the hayfield still,
Man and boy and dog and wagon
Gone with the sun over Settlers Hill.
Shadows deepen for the whip-poor-will.

Light the lamps in the hill slope clearings;
Light the stars where the dark woods soar.
Day is done and the cutting over;
Bright mist moves up field from the willows
And a summer's hay is safe on floor.

CHARLES MALAM

## Yours in Haste, Summer

Why does the summer seem to hurry so?
Watch how her shadows leap and go
to the wind's quick spur.
One can grow breathless watching her
as she commands her colors into riot
and her fledglings into song—
There is no reason to be quiet—
may her hosannas be loud and long!
Have you seen the bright stampede
of goldenrod claiming
hill and hollow?
Have you watched trumpet-flowers,
jubilant and flaming,
circumspectly follow
the highway fences for hours?
And the laughing swallow
curve with the wind, and dip and sweep
where shadows of clouds race over
the meadow-lands and clover?
Yet you will find the quietness you seek
where a stubble-field,
like a bearded giant, turns a sun-burned
cheek and falls asleep.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1944



# Stalin's Policies Raise Question: How Capitalistic Is Soviet Russia?

## Three Powers Sketch Aims Of Peace Plan

**Hull, Cadogan, Gromyko assure smaller nations of sovereign rights in security setup.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Remarks by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Sir Alexander Cadogan, leader of the British delegation, and Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, head of the Russian group, at the opening of the international security conference included the following:

### Secretary Hull:

The series of conversations which we initiate today marks another step toward establishing a lasting system of organized and peaceful relations among nations. We meet at a time when the war is moving toward an overwhelming triumph for the forces of freedom. It is our task here to help lay the foundations upon which, after victory, peace, freedom, and a growing prosperity may be built for generations to come.

The very character of this war moves us to search for an enduring peace—a peace founded upon justice and fair dealing for individuals and for nations. We have witnessed . . . the sweep of forces of savagery and barbarism of the kind that civilized men hoped and believed would not rise again. Armed with the weapons of modern science and technology and with equally powerful weapons of coercion and deceit, these forces almost succeeded in enslaving mankind because the peace-loving nations were disunited. During the years while these aggressors made their preparations for attack, the peace-loving nations lacked both unity and strength because they lacked a vigilant realization of the perils which loomed before them. These forces of evil now face utter defeat because, at long last, their intended victims attained the unity and armed power which are now bringing victory to us. . . .

**Action for Common Good**

Unity for common action toward common good and against common peril is the sole effective method by which, in time of peace, the nations which love peace can assure for themselves security and orderly progress, with freedom and justice. In the face of what modern war means to the physical and moral being of man, the maintenance of such unity is a matter of the highest and most enlightened self-interest. In the final analysis it is, first and foremost, a thing of the spirit.

Peace, like liberty, requires constant devotion and ceaseless vigilance. It requires willingness to take positive steps toward its preservation. It requires constant cooperation among the nations and determination to live together as good neighbors in a world of good neighbors. . . .

But peace also requires institutions through which the will to peace can be translated into action. . . . That is why the United Nations, in the midst of a relentless prosecution of the war, have been working together to create the institutional foundations for a just and enduring peace.

These foundations must support arrangements for peaceful settlement of international disputes and for the joint use of force if necessary, to prevent or suppress threats to the peace or breaches of the peace. They must also support arrangements for promoting, by co-operative effort, the development of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations and essential to the maintenance of security and peace. . . .

**Progress Already Made**

Substantial progress has already been achieved through the food and agriculture conference, the conference on relief and rehabilitation, and the financial and monetary conference. . . .

It cannot be emphasized too often that the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a system of order under law, must constitute the foundation of any future international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

In the Moscow Declaration each government also assumed its share of responsibility for leadership in bringing about the creation of an international organization for this purpose through joint action by all peace-loving nations. . . . . There must be agreement among all whereby each can play its part to the best mutual advantage and bear responsibility commensurate with its capacity.

It is generally agreed that any peace and security organization would surely fail unless backed by force to be used ultimately in case of failure of all other means for the maintenance of peace. . . . The nations of the world should maintain, according to their capacities, sufficient forces available for joint action when necessary to prevent breaches of the peace.

**Diligent Preparation**

For a long time before the Moscow Conference, and especially during the months which have elapsed since that conference, each of our governments has been making diligent preparations for an effort to reach the agreement to which I have just referred. . . .

It is the intention of the Government of the United States that after similar consultations with the Government of China, the conclusions reached will be communicated to the governments of all the United Nations and of other peace-loving nations.

. . . As soon as practicable, these conclusions will be made available to the peoples of our countries and of all countries. . . . We are fully aware that no institution . . . will endure unless there is behind it considered and complete popular support. . . .

**Liberty Under Law**

No passion runs deeper in the thoughts of the people of this country than the belief that all men should enjoy liberty under law. It has been our faith from the beginning of our nation, it is our dream for the future, that every individual and every nation should atttain freedom and the security to enjoy it. The people of this country are now united as never before in their determination that the tragedy which today is sweeping the earth shall not recur.

The people of all the United Nations are hoping and praying for the opportunity to build anew toward a system of decent and just relationships among nations. Their noblest capacities and their highest skills have been diverted from the creative pursuits of peace to the grim and terrible tasks of battle. . . . They will not be content with a precarious peace. . . .

It is the sacred duty of the governments of all peace-loving nation to make sure that international machinery is fashioned through which the peoples can build the peace they so deeply desire. The President is confident, and I share his view, that this thought will govern the deliberations which you are now undertaking.

### Sir Alexander Cadogan:

The discussions which open today arise out of Article 4 of the Declaration of Moscow, in the framing of which Mr. Hull played such a notable and prominent part. . . . Of him it may well be said that he embodies in his own thought and person the qualities which have been responsible for the creation and the development of the country which he represents.

To the Soviet Government, too, we all have reason to be grateful. . . . And it was evident from their attitude at the time of the Moscow Conference that the Soviet Government attached the highest importance to the establishment of a system designed to prevent a recurrence of Nazi and Fascist aggression.

My Government, for their part, have from the outset favored such discussions as these and have done their best to facilitate them. We have expressed our provisional views in the papers which have been circulated, and are most happy to find that in the papers of all three governments there is such a large measure of agreement.

There seems, in fact, to be a general will on the part of what are at present the three most powerful states in the world to achieve some kind of world organization, and, what is more, to achieve it soon. . . .

**China to Share Later**

Chinese statesmen also have declared their wish to join in the establishment of such an organization, and I am confident that the subsequent discussions with the Chinese delegation will show that there is a community of aim. . . .

We shall thus, I hope, be able to achieve agreement on principles between officials from states comprising about half the inhabitants of the globe, and from states moreover whose combined power and determination is now playing so prominent a part in overthrowing the sinister forces of evil, which only a few years ago came near to dominating all mankind.

The victory of the United Nations, whenever it comes, must be complete, the military defeat of the aggressors must be made clear beyond all doubt, and most of all to the German people themselves, and those responsible for the wanton outrages that have horrified the civilized world must receive their just retribution. . . .

In 1919 there was a widespread feeling in many western countries that force was in itself an immoral thing: now there is a much more widespread conviction that it is only by the victors remaining both strong and united that peace can be preserved. . . .

Individual nations, small and great, must be the basis of our new world organization; and our problem is to construct a machine which will give to each of them the responsibilities commensurate with its power. . . .

No one wishes to impose some great power dictatorship on the rest of the world; but it is obvious that unless the great powers are united in aim and ready to assume and fulfill loyally their obligations, no machine for maintaining peace, however perfectly constructed, will in practice work. On the other hand, even Hitler has surely learned by now, what we have ourselves long known, that it is not by riding roughshod over the smaller powers that the vital interests of the larger can in the long run best be protected. . . .

**Close Definitions Opposed**

We should not attempt too closely to define what is perhaps undefinable. . . .

We might do well, therefore, to concentrate on certain guiding principles and on certain basic institutions, rather than on a set of detailed regulations, which, however ingeniously drafted, will probably have to be revised in the light of subsequent experience.

No world system can endure unless it permits of growth and unless it tends to promote the well-being of humanity as a whole. Hence, however, we may fit the various nonpolitical world organizations into our general system. . . .

If there is acute political instability, no economic or social organizations will function successfully, and on the other hand, let us never forget that acute discomfort in the economic and social field will constantly hamper the smooth operation of the best political plans. In other words, freedom from fear and freedom from want must, so far as human agency can contrive it, move forward simultaneously.

**Talks Exploratory**

The working party from the United Kingdom is recruited from the humble official level. From that it follows that, so far as we are concerned, the talks are necessarily exploratory and non-committal. . . .

Peace may come sooner than some expect. It would be folly to delay the construction of at least some framework of future international co-operation until the problems of peace confront us with all their insistency.

Let us go forward with a full sense of our responsibilities. . . . Let us go forward above all with the determination to produce a scheme worthy of the men and women of the United States who are giving their all to make possible the construction of a better world.

### Ambassador Gromyko:

. . . I fully share the thoughts expressed by Secretary Hull in regard to the importance of the present discussions. The peoples of our countries are waging a life-and-death struggle against the worst enemy of humanity—Hitlerite Germany. . . .

Waging a struggle for its freedom and independence, the peoples of our three great nations are also saving the freedom and independence of other freedom-loving peoples of the world. As a result of the combined efforts of the Allies, our common foe—Nazi Germany—is nearing its inevitable catastrophe. Our brave warriors are squeezing the enemy from the East, West and South.

**People Seek to Prevent War**

As a result of the latest offensive of the Red Army, military operations are already being carried to enemy soil. The time is not far off when the combined efforts of the freedom-loving countries of the world, and, first of all, the efforts of our nations, will bring a complete and decisive victory and will force Nazi Germany to her knees.

In view of the heavy destruction and countless sacrifices which the present war has brought to humanity, the freedom-loving peoples of the world are naturally looking for means to prevent repitition of a similar tragedy in the future. They have shed too much blood and made too many sacrifices to be indifferent to their future.

**Guarantee for Peace**

That is why they are striving to establish an international organization which would be capable of preventing a repetition of a similar tragedy, and of guaranteeing for the peoples peace, security, and prosperity in the future. Members of such an organization can be, as it is said in the four nations' declaration signed at the Moscow Conference on Oct. 3, 1943, all big and small freedom-loving countries of the world. . . .

It goes without saying that in order to maintain peace and security it is not enough to have the mere desire to harness the aggressor and the desire to apply force against him if it should be demanded by circumstances. In order to guarantee peace and security it is absolutely necessary to have resources with the aid of which aggression could be prevented or suppressed and international order maintained.

In the light of the above, it becomes clear what responsibility falls to the nations, members of the future security organization, and especially to the nations which bear the main brunt of the present war, and which possess the necessary resources and power to maintain peace and security. . . .

The unity displayed by these countries in the present struggle against Hitlerite Germany and its vassals gives ground for certainty that after final victory is achieved these nations will co-operate in maintaining peace and security in the future as they are co-operating at the present time in saving humanity from enslavement by the Fascist barbarians.

In this noble striving our countries naturally cannot but find support on the part of the other United Nations, big and small, which will be participants of the international security organization, which will be based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all freedom-loving countries and which will bear joint responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

The unity of the Allies displayed in the struggle against the common foe and their striving to maintain peace in the future is a guarantee that the present exploratory discussions will bring positive results. . . .

I have no doubt that in the course of the present discussions the representatives of the three nations will conduct their work in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a friendly atmosphere which cannot but add to the successful outcome of the discussions.

## *Riviera Invasion: All Set and Ready to Go*

Associated Press Photo from Signal Corps

**Waiting for the Word to Go Prior to Landings in South France**

**These men of the United States Third Division loll on the sands of a beach on the Italian Riviera taking a well deserved rest while waiting the landing on the French Riviera. Men on the wall in the foreground loll at their ease while others lie on the warm sand. In the background are the port facilities and many of the invasion craft—waiting. Time was when only the wealthy pleasure seekers of the world were privileged to stroll on the Italian and French Rivieras, but war has changed all this.**

## Oaks Parley Set in Splendor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Thick pads of note paper dot delicate antique tables in elegant Dumbarton Oaks today as British, American, and Russian delegates sit down to plan a world security organization.

The setting is reminiscent of the French palaces where the League of Nations was born—tapestried walls, high glass doors, red marble and teakwood floors.

But the atmosphere is informal and businesslike. Plain brown desks are planted squarely in the midst of high-ceilinged rooms, and steel filing cabinets line fine old murals.

In the main conference room, formerly the music room of the 143-year-old mansion, tables are arranged in a large U-shape. The American delegation, headed by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, will sit in the center, flanked by Russian and British delegates.

The room opens through tall French doors on spacious gardens, which hide a swimming pool and tennis court.

## Maquis Were on Hand to Help Paratroops in South France

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN OUTPOST IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 21 (AP)—Capt. Mills Brandes parachuted in with his squad of 14 exactly 15 days before D-Day Aug. 15 in order to consolidate patriot activities inland from the beachhead. In addition the group cut communications and ambushed all the Germans they could.

Captain Brandes said the Maquis were waiting for his men when they parachuted down.

"When Carl (Lieut. Carl Strand of Spokane, Wash.) and the rest of the fellows and myself arrived, anything needed, they fixed for us," he said.

These 15 advance invaders trained solidly for a year in the United States, North Africa and Sicily for this operation. They spent long weeks learning skiing, hand-to-hand guerrilla fighting, foreign weapons, and languages. Finally they were ready.

Their chief job was chopping up the enemy's transportation and communication facilities along the Napoleonic Highway running north from the coast near Cannes and the vital Highway 96 extending northward from Marseille. It was along these routes that German Army supplies were brought and they were all-important for retreat for the Nazis.

## Changes Since War Began Disclose Internal Strength

**While money is used and piece rates adopted in industry, socialist practices and collective farming have survived greatest test — Stalin regarded as expert in basing programs on 'the logic of things.'**

By Edmund Stevens

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Is Russia turning capitalist?

The contention is that the Soviet Union is repudiating socialism and reverting to free enterprise and the price system, that the economics of Marx are as it were, being replaced by those of Roger Babson.

This view is most often advanced by those most eager to discover a fundamental shift in Soviet policy and who clutch at any straw to prove their pet theory.

The argument usually runs thus:

In Russia there is no equality, but a wide disparity of wages. The piecerate is almost universal. Far from repudiating money, the Russians recognize its importance more and more. There is a growing emphasis on nationalism, the revival of interest in Russian history and traditions.

Antireligious propaganda has been ended. Easy divorce is abolished in the effort to strengthen the family, tightening of army discipline, the restoration of epaulettes and other fancy insignia of rank reminiscent of Czarist times, the issuance of uniforms to members of the Soviet foreign service are signs. Last, but not least, there is the abolition of the Comintern. . . .

**Policy and Outlook**

One could go on almost indefinitely listing old elements that have returned to Russian life, especially in the war years, and which are invariably taken as plausible evidence that Russia has forsaken the revolution and capitalism is being restored.

The fundamental flaw in this line of reasoning is that it confuses the essential with the incidental. No one would deny that Russian policy and outlook has been much modified since the war began. In the total war on Germany the Soviet Government has called on all the forces of the nation. The basis of its appeal has been the common denominator of national survival.

But the Soviet leaders could only launch this broad appeal because they were sure that come what might their own internal position was secure beyond challenge. In the dialectic sense, the mere fact that the Bolshevik leadership could now afford to be generous or tolerant toward many alien — previously repudiated — concepts, far from implying a weakening of the Soviet system, was an indication of its internal stability.

**Strong Enough for Tolerance**

Those who cite unequal wages, the piece rate and the widespread use of money as signs that socialism is being replaced by capitalism are simply knocking down their own straw man.

At no time did the Russians postulate complete equalitarianism. The slogan written into the Soviet Constitution is not "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," but "From each according to his ability to each according to his work," which is the piece rate apotheosized.

Money is indeed used in the Soviet Union. But its function is exclusively that of a medium of exchange, whose value is arbitrarily and artificially determined and which means different things to different persons.

As against such "evidence" of a trend toward capitalism, there is the basic fact that the war, far from demonstrating the impracticality of the Soviet system, has had the opposite effect, and that socialist industry and collective agriculture have come through their severe test stronger and more firmly established than ever.

**Increase in Self-Government**

What about the much publicized revival of Russian nationalism, much cited in this connection? The Soviet Government has indeed encouraged the revival of Russia's national pride and tradition. But there has been no reversion to great Russian chauvinism, to Russian superiority and domination over the minority nationalities.

On the contrary—though the full implications and purpose of these measures will not appear until after the war—the constituent republics have officially been granted an increased measure of self-government in the form of the right to maintain their own armies and foreign services.

Meanwhile, though Russia is allied today with the Western Powers, and though the Comintern has officially been abolished, though religion has received some leeway and many other events have modified Soviet life, the official state philosophy is still Marxism-Leninism, not one of whose doctrines has ever been officially repudiated or revised. Of late in particular there is a noticeable tendency to stress the importance of theory.

One article in the monthly journal of the Communist Party "Bolshevik" recently complained that study and discussion groups were spending up to 80 per cent of their time on current affairs and less than 20 on theory and party history and urged a reversal of these proportions.

**"The Logic of Things"**

At the end of June no less a figure than Andrei Vishinsky, who in one of his many capacities, is first Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, delivered a series of public lectures on the subject of the nature of the Soviet State, lectures that were subsequently reprinted in full by the newspaper Pravda and by other newspapers throughout the country.

In presentation and conclusions his theses varied not one whit from the orthodox Leninist views first formulated in Lenin's state and revolution. These, too, are straws in the wind, perhaps.

Yet one should not assume from this that the Soviet outlook and particularly its attitude toward the Western Powers remains rigid. Stalin, like his teacher Lenin before him, is a remarkable mixture of doctrinaire and practical empiricist. He deals and talks largely in Marxist terminology. But one of his favorite remarks which he likes to have quoted is "the logic of things is the strongest of all logic."

And it is this "logic of things," rather than the vision of world revolution that is fashioning Soviet Union's relations with its Western Allies. Indeed, if—and the future peace of the world depends on it—America and Britain are to get along with this greatest and ascending continental power, the reciprocal understanding must be based on facts and not illusions or wishful thinking, however sweet to some persons.

## Pétain Not to Leave Vichy, Says He Is Head of State

*By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ON THE FRENCH-SWISS BORDER, Aug. 21—This correspondent learns that Marshal Pétain has informed higher officers at home and abroad that he has no intention of leaving Vichy or the southern zone, though it is falling rapidly into Allied hands, unless he is removed forcibly.

He maintains the position that he signed an armistice which is still in existence and that he is the head of the state.

Whether he will protest being dislodged by the victorious Allies or accept his downfall readily is uncertain. Seemingly, however, he is determined to stick strictly to the military interpretation.

Whether Pierre Laval who now also is housed in Vichy, instead of a neighboring château where he is constantly being menaced by the Maquis, will face his fate with the same calm is less certain.

## Maquis in Toulouse?

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP) — The Algiers Radio said today that on Sunday the Maquis captured Toulouse, sixth largest city of France.

Toulouse, with a population of 213,200, is in southwest France, 60 miles north of the Spanish border. Frequent neutral reports have told of German withdrawals from that area.

Another Algiers Radio report said French forces of the interior were fighting German troops in the streets of threatened Marseille, second city of France, which lies close to American Seventh Army advance units.

According to Gen. Joseph Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, French patriots now control one-third of France, comprising eight departments.

**Many Nazis Killed**

In a communiqué radiocast by the Algiers Radio, General Koenig said that during the week ended Aug. 19, French patriots killed 1,821 Germans, wounded 415 and captured 2,265, suffering only slight losses themselves.

Reports relayed here through Port Bou, Spain, said the Maquis controlled the entire Pyrenees region of Southwestern France from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. All German forces just north of the Spanish border have withdrawn northward and French patriots have appointed new civil administrators.

A dispatch from Irun, Spain, said the last German forces at Hendaye, just across the border in France, have pulled out and only regular French customs men guarded the frontier.

Marshal Philippe Petain's whereabouts was a mystery. A frontier dispatch to the London Daily Mail said he was believed still at Vichy, "waiting at the Pavillon de Sevigne to hand over his powers to those who will be called upon to represent the new France." The Ankara Radio said Pétain was expected at Belfort.

*Stories You Can Read for Yourself*

# For Children

*Poems, Party Pictures to Color*

*A Monday Page*

## Huckleberry Time

By Margery Bianco

Author of "The Good Friends," "The Hurdy-Gurdy Man," etc.

Illustrated by Rafaello Busoni

**Part One**

Red trailed off one morning with a pail over his arm.

Every year, about the time huckleberries began to ripen, the same argument always took place, not only in Red's home, but in other households as well. Mothers felt that as long as berries were there for the picking, any healthy, able-bodied child should feel it a joy and duty to go and pick them. They presented it as a pleasant pastime. They spoke of the happy hours they themselves had spent, years ago, berrying in the woods. Berry-picking season, according to them, was looked forward to eagerly as one of the joyful holidays of the year, second only to Christmas.

Then they gave up coaxing, and said right out that, with all those berries going to waste on the bushes, it was a shame for anyone to pay hucksters thirty cents a quart for what their own children should go out and pick for nothing.

This year there was the added argument that the government expected everyone to conserve food. Huckleberries were a gift of nature. By picking berries for canning you were helping to win the war. But this argument also failed. Almost anyone might, at a pinch, go out and pick huckleberries for a pie. But the idea of berries put up in jars in order to be eaten months and months ahead, when the snow was on the ground, was another matter. The war might be over by that time. Almost anything could happen. One might not want huckleberries, anyhow.

Red and his mother had gone, inch by inch, over the familiar ground. They had reached the critical point, which they both knew must sooner or later decide the battle. This year it was ten cents.

"And not one penny more," said Mother.

She tried to put a fitting indignation in her voice. But it was wasted. She set a pail and a two-quart milk can on the kitchen table. "And you can leave your gun behind," she added severely. "You don't have to pick berries with a gun."

**Two's Company**

So Red trailed off, the pail over his arm, and went around by Fatty's house.

Tommy Hicks, otherwise Fatty, had other enterprises besides his magazine route. He kept chickens, and sold the eggs to neighbors. He was a painstaking but slow boy.

Fatty was busy adjusting a homemade side-car, which he had built for his bicycle. It was a contraption made out of a wooden grocery box, some slats of wood, and two old tricycle wheels he had found in the dump, held together by a system of bolts and nuts. He was testing the nuts and tightening them up with a spanner.

Red set his pail down out of sight behind the hedge.

"What'cher doing?"

"I gotta take some eggs down the road. Then I'm goin' berry picking."

"Berry picking!" said Red. "Huh!"

"I got orders. I got a woman who'll pay twenty-five cents a quart. She'll take all I can pick. An' I know a dandy place where the huckleberries are as thick as —as thick as flies. You can pick quarts an' quarts of 'em. I found it the other day."

"Want me to help you?"

Fatty considered. "If you want to pick."

"O. K. Fifty-fifty."

Fatty gave him a wary look, and Red added quickly, "I had thought of goin' swimmin'."

Fatty was struggling to do sums in his head. Berry picking was a lonely job. It would be more fun if Red came along.

"All right. But you'll have to pick. And I mean fast! I only got one pail."

"I'll bring a pail," Red said. "We'll get through quick an' go swimmin' afterwards."

**Passenger in the Side-Car**

He disappeared round the house, retrieved his pail, and joined Fatty a moment later in the road. He eyed the side-car.

"Will that thing hold me if I sit on it?"

"Sure it'll hold you. It'll bear a ton. But you'll have to hold the pails, an' look out the eggs don't break."

The eggs were in a cardboard holder. Fatty counted them lovingly over before he closed the top down. There were exactly six. He stacked one pail inside the other, set the egg carton carefully in the bottom, and steadied the bicycle while Red straddled the grocery box.

"Now you take a-hold an' mind you don't let those eggs joggle."

They set off carefully, turned the corner and started up the highway. The side-car wavered. It felt to Red as if the wheels weren't any too solid, but he kept one foot near the ground and held tightly to the pails. It was a relief when they stopped in front of a small summer bungalow, and Fatty got rid of the eggs. After that the going was easier.

"Whereabouts is this place?" Red asked.

"Just this side the iron bridge. We gotter go a little way through the woods to get to it."

The iron bridge was quite a long way if you followed the river, but it was much nearer by road. The river here had long ceased to be a tidal stream and dwindled to a narrow fresh-water creek winding between grassy banks and under arching trees.

Fatty was busy adjusting a homemade side-car to his bicycle

Just before the iron bridge, Fatty stopped.

"It's in through here. We'll leave the bicycle in the bushes an' carry the pails."

They hid the bicycle among some pine scrub a few yards off the road, and made their way to a clearing just beyond. Fatty was right about the berries. They grew here in plenty, big high-bush berries that were easy to pick.

It was hot in the clearing. The boys picked steadily, stripping one bush after another. Red, dumping his filled milk can presently into one of the pails, said, "Gee, I forgot about my mother. I'm supposed to be pickin' for her, too. Now we've got our berries all mixed."

**Making a Deal**

"She payin' you?" Fatty sounded suspicious.

"Ten cents."

"An' we been putting 'em all in one pail! This woman's payin' me twenty-five cents a quart!"

"Well, I'm pickin' for you, too, ain't I? And I pick faster'n you do. I picked more than half of those berries there."

"Yes, but—"

Red said, "I'll pay you half of what I get from my mother. There!"

Fatty thought for a moment. That seemed to make it all right, but he still wasn't sure.

"How many does she want?"

"About six quarts, I guess. That makes sixty cents, and I'm givin' you half of it. That's a ten-quart pail an' we got it nearly filled already. Look at it! If it wasn't for me it'd take you all day fillin' that pail up."

"There's the other one still."

"We'll fill that too. There's all those bushes over there yet."

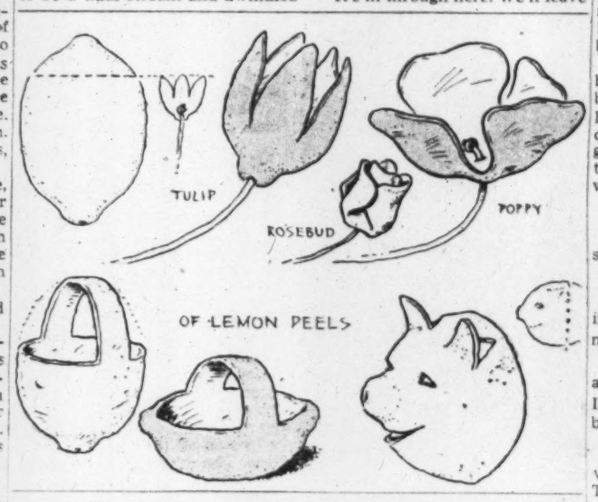
The second pail seemed to take much longer. The bushes were more scattered. Red made a great show of dumping his milk can as often as possible, but his picking pace had slackened. They had been picking for nearly two hours now.

Fatty said presently, "Well, I guess that's about all there are." He shook the pail up regretfully. "We might take a swim."

Just above the bridge, the stream widened into a pool. The current here ran sluggishly. There were leaves floating on the surface, and greenish weed. But after berry picking in the sun any water looked good. The boys stripped and plunged in.

They swam to and fro in the space under the bridge. When they called to one another their voices sounded hollow.

(After their swim, the berries had to be delivered. But where was the lady who ordered them? Watch for the story next Monday, and read about their surprise.)




## Novelties Out of 'Nothing'

Let's Make Something—8

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

Making something out of nothing—that is what we're talking about today. These "somethings" are nice ones, too.

The "nothing" we make them of is lemon peel. From this waste material you can cut and shape dozens of little things. When thoroughly dry, the peels may be colored with crayon, as well as with poster paints, lacquers, etc. Then they will keep for ages, though of course rough handling could break them.

All our illustrated models are years old. Look at "This Little Pig"—he's about seven years old, yet good as new. This Little Pig was half of a lemon peel. The bumpy stem end is his nose. Cuts made the eyes, ears, mouth. Pushings made the mouth open and the ears stand up. A pinhole was punched for a string hanger. Then the peel was hung up to dry for a few days.

**Baskets and Flowers**

Baskets: We first drew each basket shape on a whole lemon. After cutting a wedge of lemon from each side of the handle, we could scoop out the inside with a spoon. An easier way is to use a bit of wire as a handle for a basket of half a lemon peel.

Lemon peel flowers are easily cut with kitchen scissors or knife. The sketched rosebud was cut exactly like the poppy, only its petals were folded around each other before drying. The wire stem had to be inserted before folding the petals, of course.

The top end of a wire stem must be bent over so the flower won't slip off. If you bend a slight hump in the wire just under the flower, it can't slip down, either.

Other lemon flowers might be daisies, cosmos and fringed bachelor buttons. By starting now, you could soon assemble a very gay winter bouquet of lemon peel "everlastings."

**Take a Tip**

Tips: Take a look or two at the peels while they are drying. As they dry, they shrink a bit and may pull out of shape. If so, shape them up again with your fingers.

A thorough waxing of a dried peel (with crayon, paraffin or other wax) makes the surfaces all shiny and waterproof.

A well made, nicely-colored flower would make a thoughtful little surprise gift for some special person—perhaps your mother, grandmother, or an aunt.

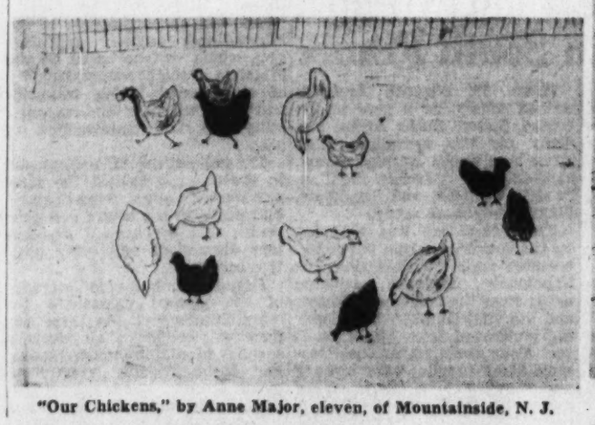
Your gift will prove something to you, too. It will show that, though stupid hands know only how to destroy, clever hands can build, even with such a humble material as a lemon peel!

(Next Monday, we shall make a Backyard Boat. Watch for it.)

## Jack Horner's Party

The other two "best" pictures will be published next Monday—"Sun on the Desert," by David John Matson, six, of Washington, D. C.; and "My Turtle," by Sally Coulter, six, of Butler, Georgia.

The following children also sent nice pictures: Azedell Williford, four, Lawton, Okla.; Dewitt Allan Finley, five, Alhambra, Calif.; Gene Hokanson, five, Puyallup, Wash.; Roy Swett, five, Long Beach, Calif.; Rosalee Boyd, five, Aurora, Ill.; George F. Matson, five, Washington, D. C.; David Mears, six, Windsor, England; Neil Sadenwasser seven, Yakima, Wash.; George William Russell, six, San Bernardino, Calif.; Melinda Swango, six, Larchmont N. Y.; Jimmy Donnell III seven, San Antonio, Texas; Dawn Furley, seven, Stroud, Eng.; Linda Lou Veltman eight Drexel Park, Pa.; Carol Henricksen, eight, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Helene Molsbarger eight, Long Beach Calif.; Margaret Meadows, eight, Riverview, Fla.; Walter Newman, eight, Pittsfield, N. H.; Carolyn A. McCoy, eight, Epping, N. H.; Alfred Everest, nine, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Maxine Veltman, ten, Drexel Hill, Pa.; Betty Lee Kramer, ten, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Ellen D. Baber, ten, Bethlehem, Pa.; Juanita Jackson, eleven, Roxbury, Mass.; Patsie Johnson, eleven, Los Angeles, Calif; June Herzberg, eleven, Hartford, Conn.; Carol Klahn, eleven, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; June Eleanor Reeves, twelve, Tacoma, Wash.; Jane Sadenwasser twelve, Yakima, Wash.



"Our Chickens," by Anne Major, eleven, of Mountainside, N. J.

"Homestead," by Marvin Chapman Morgan, nine, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana;

## Merry-Go-Round

Already they're painting
The merry-go-round.
Of course it is still
With never a sound,
But the lions are yellow,
And one horse is white
And the tigers are truly
A marvelous sight.

I watch the man paint
With black, then with brown
And I dream of the time
When I'll ride up and down,
Round and round to the music
Dancing and gay
Of the merry-go-round
On a warm summer day.

LOUISE DARCY

## Talking About the Weather

Have you noticed how many people talk about the weather and can you imagine anything duller? We can't, or at least we couldn't until one day we suddenly discovered it was tremendously interesting. ("We," by the way, are a patrol of Girl Scouts.) This was how it happened. We had decided to try for our "Aircraft Badge," but the snag was we had to keep a weather chart for thirty days. At first we couldn't see the connection but when we heard about the Allied Commanders waiting breathlessly for the right conditions of wind and tide to launch the great invasion we realized how important the weather was. Then we learned that the force of the wind is reckoned according to a scale known as "The Beaufort Scale." If the breeze is just strong enough to blow smoke it is considered to be Force No. 1. If you can feel it on your face and the weather vanes begin to turn, it's Force No. 2. No. 3 is strong enough to extend our Morse flags while No. 4 raises the dust and moves small branches. No. 5 shakes small trees while No. 6 starts telegraph wires humming and big branches swaying. No. 7 blows the big trees about and as the gale increases in force twigs, chimney pots and even large trees are broken and blown down. Our Patrol Leader drew a series of little pictures to make it easier. Now we always estimate the force of the wind on the way to school and we are getting quite good at it. Of course we also notice the direction from which it blows.

**Consider the Heavens**

But the loveliest things to watch are the clouds. I had seen clouds often enough, of course, but never really looked at them before. We soon learned to recognize these too. First there are the long shapeless kind called "Stratus," then there are the ragged-edged rain-clouds or "Nimbus," while high, high up—perhaps five miles or more—are the white whispy "Cirrus" or "Mare's-tail." Then there are the great heaped up "Cumulus" ones, "cauliflowers," the Coastguard calls them, but they always remind me of Thor and Odin and the misty white halls of Valhalla. These cushiony, comfortable-looking clouds are not, however, at all popular with airmen. They are so cruelly cold that one inch of ice may form on the planes in one minute and so fierce is the wind that even large aircraft may find themselves turned upside down if caught in one.

Another important point for the weather chart is visibility. Every day we check up on the familiar landmarks. Sometimes we can see the War Memorial six miles away perfectly clearly but if it seems to have vanished we put "Visibility moderate" down on our charts. Sometimes the white farm is still there but the windmill has gone, so we put down "Mist." Then the mist creeps nearer until even the Long Plantation only a few hundred yards from the school is swallowed up. That is "Fog."

**"Weather Eye"**

Of course, our newly acquired "weather eye" soon came in very useful for camping, telling us the best places for lighting our fires and pitching our tents, and sometimes warning us to stay at home! But the funny thing is we even used it in school! For instance, when we were reading that bit in "Macbeth"—

"Though you untie the winds and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yeasty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up;
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;"

we estimated the gale's velocity at between 55 and 63 miles per hour. But when the wind in "The Merchant of Venice" did "Gently kiss the trees and they did make no noise," we thought it would probably be under three miles an hour.

It was just the same when we looked at famous paintings. We put down the wind's velocity in "The Boyhood of Raleigh" at between 13 to 18 miles an hour and in "Napoleon on the Bellerophon" at between four and seven. We found a light northeasterly breeze and some strato-cumulus clouds in "The Fighting Temeraire" and a grand nimbus cloud in "The Blind Girl" by Millais. But it was Constable's glorious cumuli that pleased us most.

So now we don't think the weather is dull any longer. It was we who were dull!

A. D. H.

## I Like to Hop

I like to hop-hop
Just to see
If one small foot will
Carry me.

So I try hard to
Make one do
The walking really
Meant for two.

I can't get far but
It is fun
To do my walking
On just one.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

## Grandpa's Farm

I like to visit Grandpa's farm
There's so much room to play.
There is the meadow and the barn,
And best of all the hay.

The hayloft is my favorite place,
The hay is soft and deep.
I like to jump and roll in it,
And dream and drowse and sleep.

I like the cows and horses too,
And Grandpa's great fat hog.
I like the kittens and gray cat,
And Pete the collie dog.

There's something doing all the time,
On Grandpa's farm you see,
So is there any wonder then,
His farm's the place for me?

RUTH COX

## Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

**England**

Gloucestershire
Bristol (First Church): Colston Hall, 7 p. m., September 26.

Lancashire
Liverpool (Society): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 2 p. m., September 30.
Manchester (auspices First Church, Eccles): Houldsworth Hall, 7 p. m., September 23.

London
London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, Rutford Place, W1, 6 p. m., September 14.

Sussex
Hastings: White Rock Pavilion, 3 p. m., September 10.

Yorkshire
Bradford (First Church): Church Edifice, Carlisle Road, 7 p. m., September 25.

**Wales**

Glamorganshire
Cardiff: Congregational Church, Charles Street, 6:30 p. m., September 18.

**United States**

California
Alameda: Church Edifice, Central Avenue and Walnut Street, 2 p. m., August 27.
Chula Vista: The Chula Vista Bowl, Third Avenue, 4 p. m., August 27.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 3 p. m., August 27.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., August 31.

Colorado
Steamboat Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., August 27.

Maine
Kennebunk: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 27.

Michigan
Muskegon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 29.

Montana
Billings: Church Edifice, Division and Burlington Streets, 8 p. m., Aug. 31.

Nevada
Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.

New York
Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Station—Terryville School, 3:45 p. m., Aug. 27.

Wisconsin
Monroe: Universalist Church, 1411 Tenth Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 27.

Wyoming
Sheridan: Linden Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 1.

## Christian Science Services on Radio

**New England**

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 1, 15, 29.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

New Hampshire
Manchester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WMUR, 610kc, on Aug. 27.

**Eastern States**

New York
New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 3 and 17.

Virginia
Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on Aug. 27, Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24.

**Central States**

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 7, 17.

**Pacific Coast**

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1230kc, on Sept. 3, 17.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Sept. 3, 17.

**Canada**

Toronto
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Sept. 3, 17.

Winnipeg
Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CWT, Station CKY, 990kc, on Sept. 10.

**Territories**

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 15.

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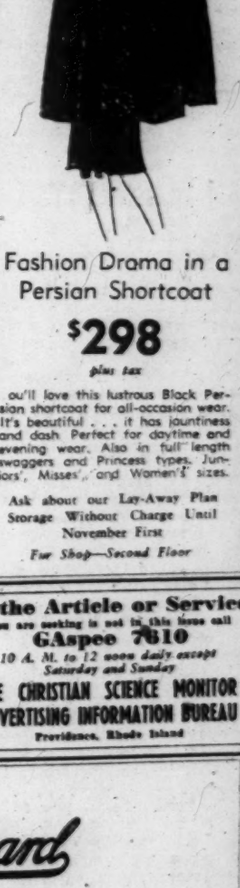

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# Sports News

## Tom Daly Weighs Red Sox Chances of Winning Flag

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

No one listens with more disgust than Tom Daly when a pessimist insists that the Red Sox cannot win this 1944 American League pennant. Watching from the press box as the locals defeated Cleveland 8-6 and 11-4 yesterday before 26,895 and moved to within 3½ games of the fading Browns, the man who for several seasons was Joe Cronin's third base coach talked of Joe's chances of catching Luke Sewall.

"Why, the Red Sox have a great chance," remarked Daly, who now scouts the higher minors for prospective stars. "They have over a month in which to do it. You can take care of a 3½-game lead pretty quick in a month.

**Sox Are Hitting**

"The Red Sox are hitting the ball harder today than at any time this season," Tom continued. "Man for man, they have more power than any other club in the league. They are hustling. And since the arrival of Rex Cecil, their pitching has improved. Rex has a good curve ball, a fast ball, a screw ball and good control—all a pitcher needs.

"It's true, of course, that finishing the season in the West looms as trouble for us," Tom went on. "But remember, with the exception of that short stay in New York, we had a real good road record the last time around.

"The Browns must really be jittery now," the veteran said. "They didn't look too good here, I thought. When that Washington club can give them two beatings in one afternoon, Sewell must be in trouble." Daly paused a moment, then added: "I'm a little afraid, though, that Washington might give us some trouble very soon."

**Poor Outfield**

When reminded that perhaps the Tigers would squeeze past the Red Sox and take a nip at the Browns, Daly pointed out that Detroit's outfield, like Cleveland's looked rather bad here. Tom also brought up the point that only Hal Wagner, the catcher, is certain of leaving the Sox in the immediate future. Hal goes into the service with Tex Hughson on Aug. 28.

Thus, having picked up three games in four days on the Browns, the Red Sox today were chasing the pessimists—including your reporter—all over the Fenway outfield with their collective bats.

Unwilling to let the loss of Hughson write finish to this race, the locals have fought back with a determination and power which most of us did not know they had. Their pitching is still almost hopelessly spotty. But so long as they clout the ball as they did against the Indians yesterday, getting 26 hits for 50 bases, they must be called a threat in the race.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . . The Cleveland series closes tomorrow with a single . . . Wednesday and Thursday are open dates in town, but on Friday the Braves are home for the start of a series with the Phillies . . . Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be making an eastern swing through Philadelphia and New York . . . There will be five games in three days with the Athletics . . . That was Rex Cecil's second victory yesterday . . . Hal Wagner this morning had equaled Bobby Doerr's .324 average, but Hal has not been in enough games to rank among the league regulars.

* * *

Cleveland has dropped 16 of its most recent 20 starts . . . Manager Lou Boudreau is a very disgusted gentleman . . . The Tigers have won 12 out of 17 from the Yankees . . . Culberson and Metkovich have been a grand help in this latest Red Sox rush . . . They keep getting on base, and Johnson, Doerr or Tabor drive them in . . . The Sox must have set some sort of a record in Sunday's nightcap when the first eight batters got on base in the first inning . . . Metkovich and Newsome yesterday reached the 100-hit level . . . Max Macon relief pitched at St. Louis, where Woody Rich won his first National League game.

## Ann Curtis 'Just Starting'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21 (AP)—Charley Sava, Ann Curtis's swimming coach, says his blonde San Francisco pupil is only beginning to show what she can do.

The star of the Crystal Plunge Club finished her unprecedented grand slam yesterday by winning the 800 meters, her fourth freestyle title in the three-day National A. A. U. championships.

Sava put it his way:

"Ann is the greatest woman swimmer who ever lived. She is the only girl who has won all the freestyle championships at the national, and she will do much better. Ann can beat most of the records now in the book by several seconds. The water was too warm here for record breaking."

Miss Curtis's achievements overshadowed the Multnomah Athletic Club's record-breaking effort in the 300-meter medley relay and the Indianapolis Riviera Club's team championship.

Multnomah set a mark of 3:58.8 to displace the 4:01.4 championship record set by the New York City W. S. A. in 1940.

Riviera, paced by versatile Joan Fogle, scored 43 points to take team honors. Multnomah was second with 28 and Crystal Plunge third with 25.

Mrs. Jane Dillard Kittleson, whose husband is a navigator on a bomber in India, won her third straight 100-meter breaststroke crown. The Ft. Worth beauty touched the finish line in 1:25.3.

The three-meter spring board diving event went to Anne Ross, the graceful Brooklyn girl, who also won her third straight victory in the National. Zoe Anne Olson, 13-year-old Athens A. C. girl from Oakland, Calif., took second, and Victoria Taylor Manelo of Crystal Plunge was third.

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Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas, a prominent figure at the recent Republican convention, was a football star at Nebraska.

IT'S A CREAM
·NOT A GREASE
TUBE OR JAR


## Bob Hamilton Beats Nelson In PGA Upset

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 21 (AP)—He wasn't given much of a chance when the tournament opened, in fact was dismissed with the classification of a "comer," but Bob Hamilton carried the title of 1944 National P. G. A. golf champion on his name today.

The "darkhorse" from Evansville, Ind., playing in this tournament for the first time, defeated Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 1 up over 36 holes yesterday. It was the No. 1 upset of the tournament, in fact the biggest reversal in 26 championships.

**Beat Best Golfer**

Only the victory of Tom Creavy over Denny Shute in 1931 approached Hamilton's achievement. He beat the country's best golfer when he beat Nelson on the final green to receive the acclamation of more than 7000 fans.

And in defeat, Nelson was still the best golfer of the field when considered on a medal play basis. The man from Ohio played 196 holes in 30 shots under par. Only on the final day, when he carded two 70 rounds, did he fail to complete 18 holes in the 60's.

Yet he won only second money of $1,500. Hamilton, who played 205 holes during the seven days in 12 under par figures, had it over his rival on the last day. He posted a 70, then a 69, and his one-hole margin for the tense match play battle paid off richly, $3,500 worth.

Incidentally, Hamilton defeated the two outstanding golfers of the country. He beat Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, leading money winner of the year, 2 and 1 in the quarter-finals.

Nelson's putting touch failed him miserably. Actually it cost him the championship. He three-putted the 9th, 16th, and 29th, losing those holes because of it. He missed many another putt that would have won holes for him. Even his conqueror, Hamilton, commented on Nelson's streak of inaccuracy on the greens.

**Left for Chicago**

Both Nelson and Hamilton left today for Chicago where they will play in the Tam O' Shanter open, starting Aug. 24.

Proceeds of the P. G. A. tournament were given to Spokane's two Army hospitals, Baxter General and Fort George Wright, and they divided up close to $22,000.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager for the P. G. A. who has attended 22 of the 26 championships of the association, said the final day's play attracted the largest attendance in the history of the tournament.

## Nagel Wins Yacht Title for Williams

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Bill Nagle of Westhampton, N. Y., gave Williams College its first major yachting victory in four years here last week end when he sailed to a two-point triumph over M. I. T. in the second annual Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's Star Class championship.

Nagle, a freshman and a Navy V-12 student, placed first in two of the eight races, fourth in three of them, and second, fifth, and sixth, respectively, in the other three for a total of 53 points.

Charles Bloomer of M. I. T. scored 51 points; George O'Day of Harvard 49 points, and Philip Hildebrandt of Coast Guard Academy 45 points. The other finishers and their points were: Brown, 43; Dartmouth, 41; Stevens Tech, 36, and Yale, 32.

### American League

| Games Behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. Louis | 68 | 50 | .576 |
| 3½ | Boston | 64 | 53 | .547 |
| 5 | Detroit | 62 | 54 | .534 |
| 6½ | New York | 60 | 55 | .522 |
| 11½ | Chicago | 56 | 61 | .478 |
| 14 | Philadelphia | 55 | 63 | .458 |
| 14 | Cleveland | 55 | 63 | .458 |
| 11½ | Washington | 50 | 67 | .427 |

Results Aug. 20

Boston 8, Cleveland 6.
Boston 11, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 3.
Detroit 4, New York 3.
Detroit 9, New York 8.
Washington 4, St. Louis 2.
Washington 12, St. Louis 1.


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## Pauline Betz Feels Ready To Defend National Title

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

By a Staff Photographer
Pauline Betz

Pauline Betz, the strawberry blonde from Los Angeles, Calif., today believes that she is playing as well if not better than she ever did and that "it looks good" for her chances to defend successfully her national singles tennis championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., the latter part of next week.

National title-holder for the past two years, the comely West Coast miss was feeling especially chipper yesterday afternoon after she defeated Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—4, 6—3, to win the invitation tourney at Longwood. "I really felt good," she declared following the match, "and I feel ready for the nationals."

**No Title Involved**

There was no title connected with her victory here, but Miss Betz felt just as happy as though there were. The match with Miss Brough was their ninth meeting, and the win gave Pauline an edge in their personal series, five matches to four. More than that, she proved herself so much the mistress of the powerful Miss Brough that the latter was thoroughly outplayed. She was kept constantly on the defensive by Pauline's line-nicking shots and never could get quite set to unleash her own heavy artillery.

Miss Brough's poor showing was disappointing to Mrs. George Wightman, who has high hopes for the West Coast star. "I've got to work on her footwork," she declared. "She was off balance half the afternoon, and you can't play tennis that way."

**Ranks in First 10**

Mrs. Wightman was deeply impressed with Miss Betz' showing, agreeing that the national champion had never played better. "By her showing today," she said, "Pauline can be ranked in the first 10 in my memory—and that includes Suzanne Lenglen, Helen Wills, Helen Jacobs, Alice Marble, and the like."

Following the singles match Pauline paired with Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., for a doubles encounter with the present national title-holders, Miss Brough and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, with the latter pair winning 6-2, 10-8.

The national veterans' tournaments also came to an end yesterday, with J. Gil Hall of New York coasting to a comparatively easy victory over last year's winner, William Nassau, Jr., of Paoli, Pa., 6-3, 6-2.

**Hall No Newcomer**

Hall, no newcomer to the tournament list, is a veteran of the two World Wars, in both of which he served in tank outfits. His rank was that of first sergeant when he was given his honorable discharge three weeks ago. He was nationally ranked in the country's first 15 for at least a dozen years, with his highest ranking being No. 8 in 1935. Yesterday's victory brought him his first national singles title, although he owns four national clay court doubles championships, one with Carl Schroeder, one with Fritz Mercur, and two with Berkley Bell.

After winning his singles match, Hall teamed with Charles A. Anderson of New York in the doubles, but lost to the defending champions, Watson Washburn and Arthur MacPherson, also of New York, 6—4, 6—2. In the national veterans' women's singles, Mrs. Philip M. Theopold of Dedham defeated Eleonora Sears of Boston 6—4, 4—6, 6—2 for the title, and in the doubles Mrs. Wightman paired with Edith Sigourney of Brookline to defeat Mrs. George Harding and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, both of Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

### Brockton Wins

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Seven Baltimore errors helped an opportunity-hitting Brockton team capture the third and deciding game in the Junior American Legion eastern championship playoffs yesterday, 4-1.

The victory sends the local aggregation into the national playoffs, which will start in Minneapolis next Saturday with six finalists represented.

### Boston Batting

**Red Sox**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doerr | .324 | Newsome | .254 |
| Wagner | .324 | Culberson | .252 |
| Fox | .314 | Partee | .250 |
| Johnson | .313 | Cronin | .240 |
| Tabor | .295 | McBride | .242 |
| Bucher | .281 | Conroy | .176 |
| Finner | .268 | Lake | .167 |
| Metkovich | .257 | | |

**Braves**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes | .315 | Wietelmann | .231 |
| Macon | .289 | Workman | .216 |
| Wright | .277 | Hofferth | .201 |
| Kluttz | .276 | Huston | .200 |
| Nieman | .270 | Etchison | .197 |
| Masi | .265 | Drews | .184 |
| Phillips | .258 | | |

### Natjonal League

| Games Behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | St. Louis | 84 | 29 | .743 |
| 17½ | Pittsburgh | 66 | 46 | .589 |
| 19½ | Cincinnati | 64 | 48 | .571 |
| 21 | Chicago | 61 | 51 | .545 |
| 34½ | New York | 51 | 62 | .451 |
| 38½ | Boston | 46 | 68 | .404 |
| 38½ | Philadelphia | 44 | 66 | .400 |
| 40½ | Brooklyn | 43 | 71 | .388 |

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 13, Boston 5.
Boston 3, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, New York 4.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1. (12 inn.).
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 1.

The Boston Yankees, new team in pro football, has only four games scheduled at home this year, and all with eastern teams


BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0331


## President and Hannegan Talk Plans for Coming Campaign

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, discussed fourth-term campaign plans with President Roosevelt for an hour and a half at the White House late Aug. 19, and told newspaper reporters afterward that prospects for a Democratic victory in November were "favorable."

He would not go beyond that statement and said it was always a problem in every election "to guard against overconfidence and to see that the people register." He added that a great number of persons have moved away from their homes to work in war industries and it was going to take some extended effort to see that they qualify to vote.

**Many Democrats Involved**

Mr. Hannegan said most of the workers who have left their homes to work in other states were Democrats and it was these men who must be urged to re-register by party workers.

He said no major decisions were reached at the White House conference, his first with the President since he saw him on the Chief Executive's special train in the railroad yards in Chicago July 16 before the Democratic National Convention opened. They talked about formation of committees on finance, labor, veterans, and women for the campaign and possible memberships.

He said he did not discuss the part of the President might take the campaign and did not know whether Mr. Roosevelt will make any trips.

**To See Wallace and Farley**

Mr. Hannegan said he was not sure whether the President would again be notified of his nomination after having been informed by telegraph soon after the Democratic convention acted July 20.

He said he expected to see Vice-President Wallace when the latter returns to the East and also had informed James E. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, that he would like to see him from time to time to get the benefit of his advice as the campaign progresses. Mr. Farley, who directed the President's first two campaigns for the White House, agreed to receive Mr. Hannegan "any time."

The Democratic chairman said he expected to see the President from time to time, but he would not comment when asked if he believed it advisable for the President to make campaign speeches.

## P. A. C. Probes Promise Clash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—A jurisdictional dispute involving the Dies Committee and the House Committee Investigating Campaign Expenditures was in the making today as both groups laid the groundwork for an inquiry into operations of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee.

While heads of both Committees expressed belief there would be no clash, the very nature of their investigations indicated the probability of a collision before many days have elapsed.

The Campaign Investigating Committee, headed by Representative Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, opens hearings today, with members of Congress invited to express their views, behind closed doors, on activities of groups or individuals in connection with the congressional elections.

Next week the Anderson group will quiz Sidney Hillman, head of the Political Action Committee, in open session. It also will hear from his assistant, C. B. Baldwin, former head of the Farm Security Administration.

Both Mr. Hillman and Mr. Baldwin are expected to be called to testify before the Dies Committee, which has under way a separate investigation of the C. I. O. group.

## Machinists Union in Navy-Seized Plants Grants Members Right to Work Overtime

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Machinists Lodge No. 68, American Federation of Labor, engaged in a labor dispute which has resulted in Government seizure of 104 machine plants, Aug. 20 reaffirmed its ban against overtime work but granted individual members the right to work extra hours without fear of union discipline.

The action was taken at a special meeting. It followed seizure by the Navy of all plants involved and threats of sanctions against union members refusing to obey orders to work overtime.

The union's action Aug. 20 was announced by Business Agent E. F. Dillon.

"Our members have been informed at this meeting that no man or woman will be penalized by the lodge for working overtime in any shop Government controlled or otherwise if they are required to do so and desire as individuals to comply," Mr. Dillon said.

Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, special representative of the Navy Department, which was authorized by President Roosevelt to seize and operate the affected plants engaged in war production, reported the action had been completed without incident. Admiral Bowen said the workers would be given until Tuesday to report for the Navy-established work schedule that includes overtime before sanctions would be applied.

The sanctions include the blacklisting of workers by the War Manpower Commission, cancellation of occupational draft deferments, and cancellation of supplemental gasoline allowances given for defense plant production work.

## *These Hints for Overseas Holiday Gifts Tell What Servicemen and Women Like*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Servicemen and women overseas have decided what they want for Christmas.

Soldiers in all theaters would like money orders and wallets, razor blades and small shaving kits, pocket-sized books and photographs in waterproof folders, automatic pencils, stationery, games, cards, puzzles, hard candy, soap, dried fruit, vacuum-packed nuts, and wrist watches, the Office of War Information reports.

Sailors everywhere want pocket-sized dictionaries, novels, mysteries, westerns and humor—but no war stories; sneakers for showers and moccasin-type bedroom slippers; pocket knives with attachments; Bibles, alarm clocks, playing cards, insect repellents, small snapshots, toilet kits and shaving kits, foot powder, sunglasses, fountain pens, writing pads, fruit cake, tinned luxury foods, such as olives, sardines, nuts; coat hangers, washcloths, small homemade personal atricles, and steel mirrors.

Army nurses want washable brunch coats, clothespins, buttons, needles, thread, mending equipment, lingerie, bobby pins, hair nets, elastic, cosmetics of all kinds, tinned delicacies, hard candies and nuts in tins, tinned biscuits, scented soaps, khaki neckties.

Navy nurses would like Christmas decorations and birthday decorations for parties, starch, silk stockings of white, black or beige, underclothes which don't have to be ironed, play shoes, sneakers, boudoir slippers, bathing suits, records and sheet music, books, kerchiefs, sports equipment, magazine subscriptions.

Wacs want sheer stockings first of all, also zippers and elastic girdles.

OWI offered the reminder that overseas gifts should be sent between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 and marked "Christmas parcel."

### Boston Pitching

**Red Sox**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryba | 10 | 4 | Woods | 2 | 7 |
| Cecil | 2 | 1 | Judd | 1 | 1 |
| Barrett | 7 | 4 | Terry | 5 | 6 |
| Bowman | 9 | 6 | Hausmann | 4 | 7 |
| O'Neill | 6 | 6 | | | |

**Braves**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rich | 1 | 0 | Javery | 5 | 13 |
| Andrews | 12 | 11 | Hutchings | 0 | 2 |
| Hutchinson | 7 | 6 | MacPherson | 0 | 0 |
| Tobin | 13 | 14 | | | |
| Barrett | 7 | 14 | | | |

Herb Coleman is eligible to play football for Notre Dame again. The 1943 star center has a medical discharge from the Navy.


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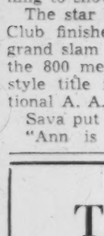
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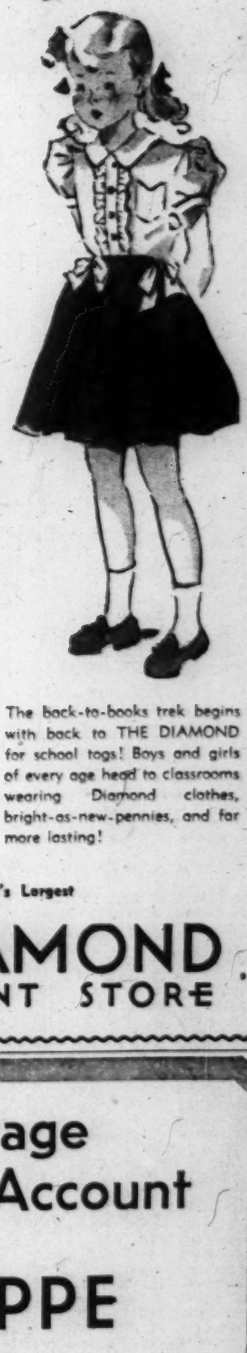
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# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 800,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 1,151,520 |
| 1944 volume to date | 173,850,395 |
| 1943 volume to date | 207,074,895 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 55.7 | Prev. day | 55.6 |
| Month ago | 54.8 | Year ago | 49.8 |
| 1944 high | 56.4 | 1944 low | 49.8 |

## New York Curb Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Aero Sup B (.20e) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | Air Investors | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 2100 | Aire Accessp | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Air-WayElAp | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 20 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 400 | Alum Co Am (2) | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 50 | Alum Co Am pf | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 100 | Alum Goods (.60e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 300 | Am Beverage | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 200 | Am Cen Mfg (1½e) | 43½ | 42¾ | 43 |
| 500 | Am CP&LA (1¾k) | 41¼ | 40¼ | 41¼ |
| 750 | AmCP&LA(1¾k) | 38 | 38¼ | 38 |
| 500 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1100 | Am Gas&El (1.80) | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 25 | AmG & Elpf (4½) | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 200 | Am Gen (.15e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 250 | Am Laun Mch (1½e) | 32 | 31½ | 31½ |
| 800 | Am Lt & T (1.20) | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 700 | Am Republics (2e) | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 100 | Am Seal Kap (.15e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 3500 | Am Superpow | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Am Super 1 pf (2k) | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 900 | Am Superpow pf | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 900 | Am Writ Pape | 5⅞ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 90 | Appal E P pf (4½) | 111 | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1000 | Argus Inc | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 300 | Ark Nat Gas | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1400 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 300 | Ark N Gas pf (1.15k) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 10 | Ark P&L pf (7) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 900 | Aro Equip (.55e) | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Ashland Oil&R (.60) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 500 | Asso Laund | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 25 | Atl Cst L Co (1½e) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 200 | Atlas Corp war | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 1400 | Atlas Ply (.80) | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 1500 | Automat Prod (.20e) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 100 | Auto V Mach (½e) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 300 | Avery & Sons (½e) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 300 | Aviation P Coil | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Babcock & Wil (½e) | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 50 | Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 2500 | Baldwin Loco war | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Baldwin Rub (.425e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1100 | Barium Stl (.80e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 100 | Beau Brum'l (.80e) | 35 | 34¾ | 35 |
| 20 | Benson & Hed | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 10 | Bens & Hed pf | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 4400 | Berkk & Gay Furn | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 100 | Bickfordsa | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 400 | Bliss (E W) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Blue Rid cv pf | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 200 | Blumenthal (8) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 200 | Bown-Bill H 2 pf | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 200 | Bras Tr L&P | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 800 | Breese Corp | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 800 | Brewst Aero | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 800 | Brown F&W | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 100 | Brown-P Dust | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 800 | Brown Rubber | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 100 | Bruezere PL | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3700 | Buf N&EP pf | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 300 | Bunk Hill & | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 500 | Burma Ltd | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 600 | Burry Biscuit | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 100 | Cab El Prod | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 600 | Calllte Tung (.20e) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | CanIndAlcA (h.15e) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1200 | Can Marconi (h.04e) | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ |
| 70 | Carnation (1a) | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 700 | Carrier Corp | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 200 | Cassco Prod | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1300 | Catalin Am (.10e) | 103½ | 102 | 102½ |
| 30 | CenNYPow pf (5) | 109 | | |
| 500 | Cen & SW Ut | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 500 | Cessna Aire (.40e) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 50 | Chesebrough (4a) | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 300 | Chi Flex Shaft (.35e) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 100 | Chi Riv & Mch (½e) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2200 | Chief Cons Mng | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Childs pf | 15½ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 900 | Cities Service | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 200 | City Auto Stpg (.80) | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 800 | Claude Neon Lts | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 600 | Clayton & Lam (.40e) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 50 | Cleve El Illum (1e) | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 600 | Cleve Tract (1¼e) | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | Clinch Coal (¼e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Club Al Uten | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 400 | Colon Develop | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 200 | Colonial Airl | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1100 | Colo Fuel & I war | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 500 | Colts PFArm | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 270 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 3-64 | 3-64 | 3-64 |
| 1200 | Comwith&So war | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 100 | Compan Mtge (.60) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Conn Gas & C | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 100 | Conn GE Bal (3.60) | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 10 | Con GE Bal pfB | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 4500 | Cons Gas Ut | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 100 | Cons M&S | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | Cons Ret Strs | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 200 | Cons Sti Corp | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 1000 | Cons Textile | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 800 | Cont F&Mch | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1850 | Copper Range | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 10 | Cor & Rey pf | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 700 | Creole Pet | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1000 | Croft Brew | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 500 | Crowley Milner | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 500 | Crown Cent Pet | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 500 | Crown Drug (.11b | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| 900 | Cuban Atl Sug (.1½e) | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 200 | Dayton Rub (½e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 200 | DennisonMfgA (.40e) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 200 | Derby Oil | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 170 | Derby Oil pf (10e) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 800 | Det Gray Ir | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 300 | DetMichStove (.10e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 300 | Diana Strs | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 100 | Dobecknum | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 200 | Draper Corp (3) | 42 | 42½ | 42 |
| 2.50 | East G&F6pf (2¼k) | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1.75 | EastG&EPprpf (4½) | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 50 | East Sta pf A | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 350 | East Sta pf B | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 150 | East Sug As pf | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | Easy Wash MB | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 28100 | El Bond & Sh | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 200 | El Bond & Sh pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 50 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 50 | El P&L 2 pf A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 700 | El P & L war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Elliott Co | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 200 | Emerson Elec (.30e) | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 100 | Emp Dis El pf (3k) | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 200 | Equitp Corp | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | EquitpC 3 pf (2½k) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 50 | Eureka Pip L (2½e) | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 200 | Eversharp Inc (1.20a) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1300 | Fairchild Ec&A (.20g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1100 | Fansteel Met (.50e) | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 3300 | Fedders Mfg | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 20 | Fire As Phil (2a) | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 700 | FordMCanA (h) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 175 | FordMCanB (h) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 600 | FordMotLtd(.11e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 | Fox (P) Brew | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 100 | Fuller (OA) (2g) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 900 | Gen Alloys | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Gen Finance (.30) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Gen Fireprfg (.25e) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 30 | Gen G&E pf B | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 | GenOt Adv pf (6) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1000 | Gen Share | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Gen Share pf (6d) | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 375 | Gen Wat G&E pf (3) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1000 | Gilen Aid Coal (.80e) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 800 | Goldfield Con | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Grand Rap V (.05e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 25 | Gt Atl & P wi (2k) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 600 | Greenf Tow D (.10e) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | Hall Lamp (.40e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 700 | Hartford Ray vtc | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 700 | Hearn D Strs | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 100 | Hecla Min (.25e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Holl C Gold (h.26e) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Horn & Hard (1.60) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 400 | Hubbell (H) (1.80) | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 100 | Humble Oil (1½e) | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 100 | Hum-RossP (.20e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 200 | Huyler's | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Hygrade Fd (.30e) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 400 | Ill Pow | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 300 | Ill Pow pf (2¾k) | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 | Ind Svc 6% pf (18c) | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 100 | Indp'lsP&Lpf (5½) | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 50 | Indus Finan pf | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 50 | Indus Finan pf | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 2000 | Int Hyd-El pf | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4700 | Int Hyd-El pf | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 200 | Int Petrol (h1) | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 2000 | Int S Ras M (.20e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Inntrers Home Eq | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1300 | Inters Pow Del pf | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 700 | Invest Roy (.04) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Iron Firem vtc (1.20) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 900 | Ital Superpow | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | JacobsAirEn (.200e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 200 | Jacvobs (F L) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 200 | Lenapenite | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Jer C P&L $5pf (5½) | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 150 | Ken-RadT&LA (⅝k) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 100 | Kennedy's (.80e) | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 600 | Kingston Prod (.10e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |

**Quotations to 2:33 p. m.**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:33 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 100 | Kreag (8 H) pf (.80) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Kreuger Br (.425e) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 100 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 800 | Lakey Fdy & M | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 600 | Lane-Wells (1) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 200 | Lefcourt Realt | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 10 | Lecf Realpf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 10700 | Leonard Oil Dev | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 100 | Le Tourneau (1) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 100 | Lionel Corp (.80) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Lone Star Gas (.40e) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1800 | Long Is Lig | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 75 | Long Is Lt pf | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 175 | Long Is L pf B | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 300 | Louis L&E (.40) | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 500 | Manati Sug war | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Margay Oil (1) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 200 | Marlon Stl Show | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 300 | Massey-Harris | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 300 | McCord Rad B | 11½ | 11 | 11½ |
| 300 | McWill Dredg (½e) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 400 | Memph N Gas (.10e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 600 | Merrit-C & S | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 7600 | Mesabi Iron | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 300 | Mich Bumper (.10e) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 800 | Michigan Sug | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | MicromatHone (.20e) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 100 | MidWestCorp (.30e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 50 | MidlSU in-cum (.2) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Mid-West Abr (.08e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (¾) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 500 | Mid West Ref (.10e) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 10 | Minn P&L 7 pf | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 19100 | Monogram Pict | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 10 | MontG Ward A (7) | 175½ | 175½ | 175½ |
| 100 | Mt City Cop (.10e) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 500 | Mount Prod (½) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 2000 | NatBellasHess (.05g) | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 200 | Nat Fuel O (1) | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 200 | Nat Sug Ref (.85e) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 100 | Nat Trans (½e) | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Nat Tun & Mines | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 800 | Nat Un Rad | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 100 | Navarro Oil (.70e) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 30 | Nehr Pow pf (7) | 83¼ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 225 | NEPA 4 pf (3k) | | | |
| 200 | City Auto Stpg (.80) | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 800 | Claude Neon Lts | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 600 | Clayton & Lam (.40e) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 50 | Cleve El Illum (1e) | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 600 | Cleve Tract (1¼e) | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | Clinch Coal (¼e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Club Al Uten | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 400 | Colon Develop | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 200 | Colonial Airl | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1100 | Colo Fuel & I war | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 500 | Colts PFArm | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 270 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 3-64 | 3-64 | 3-64 |
| 1200 | Comwith&So war | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 100 | Compan Mtge (.60) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Conn Gas & C | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 100 | Conn GE Bal (3.60) | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 10 | Con GE Bal pfB | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 4500 | Cons Gas Ut | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 100 | Cons M&S | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | Cons Ret Strs | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 200 | Cons Sti Corp | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 1000 | Cons Textile | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 800 | Cont F&Mch | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1850 | Copper Range | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 10 | Cor & Rey pf | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 700 | Creole Pet | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 1000 | Croft Brew | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 500 | Crowley Milner | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 500 | Crown Cent Pet | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 500 | Crown Drug (.11b | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ |
| 900 | Cuban Atl Sug (.1½e) | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 200 | Dayton Rub (½e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 200 | DennisonMfgA (.40e) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 200 | Derby Oil | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 170 | Derby Oil pf (10e) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 800 | Det Gray Ir | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 300 | DetMichStove (.10e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 300 | Diana Strs | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 100 | Dobecknum | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 200 | Draper Corp (3) | 42 | 42½ | 42 |
| 2.50 | East G&F6pf (2¼k) | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 1.75 | EastG&EPprpf (4½) | 51 | 50½ | 50½ |
| 50 | East Sta pf A | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 350 | East Sta pf B | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 150 | East Sug As pf | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | Easy Wash MB | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 28100 | El Bond & Sh | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 200 | El Bond & Sh pf | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 50 | El Bo & Sh $5 pf | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 50 | El P&L 2 pf A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 700 | El P & L war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Elliott Co | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 200 | Emerson Elec (.30e) | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 100 | Emp Dis El pf (3k) | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 200 | Equitp Corp | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | EquitpC 3 pf (2½k) | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 50 | Eureka Pip L (2½e) | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| 200 | Eversharp Inc (1.20a) | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1300 | Fairchild Ec&A (.20g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1100 | Fansteel Met (.50e) | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 3300 | Fedders Mfg | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 20 | Fire As Phil (2a) | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 700 | FordMCanA (h) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 175 | FordMCanB (h) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 600 | FordMotLtd(.11e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 50 | Fox (P) Brew | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 100 | Fuller (OA) (2g) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 900 | Gen Alloys | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Gen Finance (.30) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Gen Fireprfg (.25e) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 30 | Gen G&E pf B | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 | GenOt Adv pf (6) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1000 | Gen Share | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Gen Share pf (6d) | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 375 | Gen Wat G&E pf (3) | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 1000 | Gilen Aid Coal (.80e) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 800 | Goldfield Con | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Grand Rap V (.05e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 25 | Gt Atl & P wi (2k) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 600 | Greenf Tow D (.10e) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 400 | Hall Lamp (.40e) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 700 | Hartford Ray vtc | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 700 | Hearn D Strs | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 100 | Hecla Min (.25e) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Holl C Gold (h.26e) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Horn & Hard (1.60) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 400 | Hubbell (H) (1.80) | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 100 | Humble Oil (1½e) | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 100 | Hum-RossP (.20e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 200 | Huyler's | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 100 | Hygrade Fd (.30e) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 400 | Ill Pow | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 300 | Ill Pow pf (2¾k) | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 | Ind Svc 6% pf (18c) | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 100 | Indp'lsP&Lpf (5½) | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 50 | Indus Finan pf | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 50 | Indus Finan pf | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 2000 | Int Hyd-El pf | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4700 | Int Hyd-El pf | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 200 | Int Petrol (h1) | 3 | 2¾ | 3 |
| 2000 | Int S Ras M (.20e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Inntrers Home Eq | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1300 | Inters Pow Del pf | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 700 | Invest Roy (.04) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 100 | Iron Firem vtc (1.20) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 900 | Ital Superpow | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | JacobsAirEn (.200e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 200 | Jacvobs (F L) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 200 | Lenapenite | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Jer C P&L $5pf (5½) | 97 | 96 | 97 |
| 150 | Ken-RadT&LA (⅝k) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 100 | Kennedy's (.80e) | 13¼ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 600 | Kingston Prod (.10e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

**Domestic Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Am G & E 3⅛s 60 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 | Am P & L 6s 2016 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | Appal El Pow 3¼s 70 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 4 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 84 | As G & E 5½s 50 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 |
| 12 | As G & E 5½s 77 | 26½ | 26 | 26 |
| 33 | As G & E 5s 68 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ |
| 12 | As G & E 4½s 48 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ |
| 107 | As G & E 4½s 49 | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 7 | As T&T 3½s 55 A | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 11 | Bell T Can 5s 57 B | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 27 | Boston Ed 2¾s 70A | 84½ | 84 | 84 |
| 11 | Can St El 5½s 54 | 53¾ | 52¾ | 53¼ |
| 47 | Can St El 5s 54 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ |
| 7 | Chi Ry 5s 27 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 29 | Citties Ser 5s 50 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 5 | Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 9 | East G & F 4 56 A | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 11 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 | Gatin Pow 3½s 69 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 | Glen Alld Coal 4s 65 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 7 | Gobel (A) 4½s41 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 | Ill Pow & L 5½s 57 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Ill Pow & L 6s 53 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 5 | Ind Svc 3s 63 A | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5 | Int P Rec 6½s 55C | 69 | 68 | 69 |
| 11 | Inters Pow 6s 52 | 95¾ | 95 | 95¾ |
| 7 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1 | It Sun Pow 6s 63A | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 4 | McCord R 6s 48 st | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Minn P&L 5s 55 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 12 | N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1 | N Eng G&E 5s 48 | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 9 | N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 6 | N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 | N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88¾ |
| 3 | Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A st | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 6 | Ogden Gas 5s 45 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 | Pac P&L 5s 55 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 6 | Phila El P 5½s 72 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 | Potomc Ed 5s 56E | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 | Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64 | 145 | 144½ | 144½ |
| 4 | Pub Sv NJ 6s ct | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 | Schulte R E 6s 51 | 106¾ | 106 | 106 |
| 9 | So Cal Ed 3s 65 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 | So Nes P&L 6s 3022A | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 1 | Spalding 5s 47 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 5 | Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 4 | Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 6 | Stand G&E 6s 51 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 19 | Stand G&E 6s 57 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 16 | Stand G&E 6s 57 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 9 | Stand G&E 6s 58 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 3 | Stand P&L 6s 57 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 | Tex El El 5s 60 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 30 | Unit L&Ry 5½s 52 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 1 | Unit L&Ry 6s 52A | 40¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 30 | Waldorf-Ast 5s 54 | | | |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Cauca Val 7s 48 | 38 | 38 |
| 8 | Lima Peru 6½s 58 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 23 | Russian 6½s 1919 | 7 | 7 |
| 17 | Russ 6½s 1921 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 | Stinnes 4s 46 3rd st | 33 | 33 |
| 1 | Stinnes 4s 46 2d st | | |

## Celanese Pays Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Directors of Celanese Corporation of America declared a dividend on common stock payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 14 at the rate of one share of common for each 70 shares held on that date. Also ordered was the regular quarterly dividends of $1.18¾ on the first preferred stock, $4.75 series, and $1.75 on the 7 per cent second preferred stock both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14.

## Market Easy; Leaders Off On Light Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Further cheering war news brought modest bids for stocks with relatively bright peace prospects today but many market leaders suffered from light liquidation.

Continued weakness of securities at London, attributed mainly to the feeling the Nazis were approaching the end and that home industry might be in for troublesome experiences, tended to sober domestic investors who, during the preceding week, had been on the buying side because of waning reconversion worries. Political hopefulness was an aid to sentiment although numerous customers returned from their long weekend with the idea of switching accounts or standing aside to await developments at home and abroad.

Except for scattered utilities and industrials, prices began to slip after the opening. Encouraging, however, was the fact there never was any real selling pressure. Transfers for the full stretch were around 800,000 shares. Losses of fractions to a point or so were in the majority near the close.

Engineers Public Service made a high for 1944 and support was accorded American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Allied Chemical, International Harvester and J. C. Penney. Lacking rising steam were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, American Can, Eastman Kodak and Standord Oil (NJ).

## Western Union Files Debenture Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission of $24,603,000 principal amount of 20-year convertible debentures.

The debentures will be offered initially to class A and class B stockholders at the rate of $100 principal amount for each five shares of class A stock or eight and one-third shares of class B stock: so held of record. The unsubscribed debentures will be underwritten for sale to the public.

Net proceeds from the sale of debentures are to be applied to the redemption on Dec. 1, 1944, of $25,000,000 principal amount of the company's 25-year 5 per cent bonds at the redemption price of 105 per cent plus accrued interest.

Underwriters have not been named.

## N. Y. Bonds

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 2s 54-52 | 100.17 | 100.15 | 100.17 |
| 2 | 2½s 60-55 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.2 |
| 2 | 2½s 58-56 | 100.17 | 100.17 | 100.17 |
| 1 | 2½s 69-64 Dec | 100.7 | 100.7 | 100.7 |
| 1 | 2½s 70-65 | 100.11 | 100.11 | 100.11 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Alleghany 2¼s 84 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106 |
| 9 | Am&FPPs2030 | 93½ | 93 | 93½ |
| 2 | AmT&T 2¾s56 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 3 | AmT&T 2¾s61 |

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## OSP Pledges No Dumping Of Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Treasury Department's Office of Surplus Property has pledged "there will be no indiscriminate dumping of war surplus consumer goods" by its office.

Ernest L. Olrich, assistant to Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau and in charge of procurement and surpls, declared:

"We have only one fixed policy. That is to consult freely and fully with competent representatives of business, and to act in the best interests of government and business to evoid economic dislocation resulting from uncontrolled disposition of surplus war property."

**Deputy Directors Named**

Mr. Olrich made his statement with an announcement yesterday of appointment of three deputy directors for the Surplus Property Office.

They are Russell C. Duncan, president of the R. C. Duncan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick R. Atcheson, comptroller of Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, and Albert W. Frey, on leave from a marketing professorship at Dartmouth College's Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Hanover, N. H.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—In a move to tighten Congressional control over disposition of government-owned surplus war property, the Senate Military Committee approved Saturday a proposal to require quarterly reports to Senate and House from a projected surplus property board.

The action followed acceptance of an amendment to the Murray-Stewart-Taft property disposal bill to substitute an eight-member board to direct proposals for other pending legislation calling for a single administrator.

**Detailed Reports**

Under the O'Mahoney amendment, the board would be required to submit quarterly reports containing a statement of all properties disposed of, and the value received as well as recommendations for further necessary legislation.

This would be preceded by an over-all report six months after the enactment of the bill giving Congress a detailed statement on all classes of government-owned property, including aluminum, rubber, chemical, aviation gasoline, iron and steel, aircraft, shipyard plants and transportation, radio, processing facilities. Also required would be information on processes, techniques and inventions.

The board would be authorized to dispose of aircraft plants, shipyards, transportation facilities and radio and electrical equipment with its discretion, but it could not sell aluminum, magnesium, rubber, chemical, aviation gasoline, iron and steel plants or processes, techniques and inventions "until 30 days after a report to Congress."

## *Nat'l Tool Official*

**Edward G. Hardig**

Formerly sales manager of National Tool Company, named vice-president in charge of sales, S. J. Kornhauser, president, announced. Douglas C. Albright, formerly industrial engineer with A. J. Brandt, was appointed vice-president and assistant to the president.

## Forrestal Opposes Repeal of Railroad Land Grant Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy Secretary James Forrestal declared in a letter that repeal of railroad land grant freight rates to the government would cost the Navy between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000 a year during the war period.

Mr. Forrestal's letter containing this estimate, together with the statement that the repeal question was one for Congress to decide, was entered in the record of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's concluding hearings on legislation to terminate the land grant rates.

The special 50 per cent discount on war supply shipments apply on rail routes over lands originally given to the railroads by the government. Acting Committee Chairman McFarland (D) of Arizona in concluding the hearings on the House-approved repeal bill said committee action on the proposal would be taken later.

Mr. Forrestal's letter also called attention to the view of Budget Director Harold D. Smith that it would increase government war cost. $20,000,000 a month in rail transport charges.

A letter from Mr. Smith offered by Senator McFarland expressed the view the repeal legislation should not be considered during the war period, because of the added costs involved.

A letter from J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, favored the land grant rate repeal while one from Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, opposed it during war time.

## Long Island Aircraft Industries Plan to Pool Research Activities

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Long Island's numerous aircraft industries are going to pool their research activities in anticipation of revolutionary postwar aviation developments.

A new organization, to be known as the Long Island Aeronautical Engineering Conference, is being formed by representatives of more than a dozen manufacturing plants, airlines, educational institutions and airport engineers.

Its chairman, Dr. R. Paul Harrington of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, said an inventory of all testing and research equipment in the area, one of the nation's major aviation centers, would be presented to the members tonight.

Mr. Harrington said "a program of joint research on major problems, and possibly an exchange of facilities and personnel" was envisioned, to provide a conference similar to one formed several years ago by the California Institute of Technology and West Coast engineers.

"At the present time the surface has barely been scratched in new fields, such as development of the flying wing and jet propulsion," Mr. Harrington said, adding that there is "particular need" for research in ignition systems and magnetos on aircraft engines.

The conference may be able to supply the East Coast's need for a wind tunnel to test large models, he said.

Members of the conference executive committee are Preston R. Bassett, Sperry-Gyroscope Company; A. A. Kartveli, Republic Aviation Corporation; William Littlewood, American Airlines; and Mr. Harrington.

**Renamed Food Group Head**

CHICAGO (AP)—John E. Cain, Cambridge, Mass., was re-elected president of the National Food Distributors Association at its national convention.

## Commodity Futures

**Grains at Principal Markets**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | | 1.54⅝ | 1.54⅛ | 1.54⅜ | 1.54⅜ |
| Minneapolis | | 1.49 | 1.47⅞ | 1.49 | 1.47⅞ |
| Kansas City | | 1.48⅛ | 1.48⅛ | 1.48⅜ | 1.48½ |
| Dec. wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | | 1.54⅛ | 1.54⅛ | 1.54⅜ | 1.54⅜ |
| Minneapolis | | 1.48⅛ | 1.47⅞ | 1.48⅛ | 1.47⅛ |
| Kansas City | | 1.48⅜ | 1.48⅛ | 1.48⅜ | 1.48½ |
| May wheat: | | | | | |
| Chicago | | 1.54⅜ | 1.53½ | 1.54⅛ | 1.53⅛ |
| Minneapolis | | 1.48½ | 1.47⅞ | 1.48½ | 1.47⅞ |
| Kansas City | | 1.48⅛ | 1.47⅝ | 1.48⅛ | 1.48 |
| Sept. oats: | | | | | |
| Chicago | | .72 | .71⅛ | .72 | .71½ |
| Minneapolis | | .67⅜ | .66⅛ | .67⅜ | .66⅛ |
| Rye, Chicago: | | | | | |
| Sept. | 1.05⅜ | 1.07⅜ | 1.05⅜ | 1.07⅛ | 1.05⅜ |
| Dec. | 1.06⅜ | 1.08⅛ | 1.05⅞ | 1.07⅞ | 1.06⅛ |
| May | 1.06⅜ | .06 | 1.06⅜ | 1.08⅛ | 1.06⅞ |
| July | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.06 | 1.08 | 1.05½ |
| Barley, Chicago: | | | | | |
| Sept. | | | | 1.15 | 1.14½ |
| Dec. | 1.11⅛ | 1.12½ | 1.11⅛ | 1.12½ | 1.11½ |
| May | | | | 1.10⅛ | 1.10⅛ |

**Wool**

Grease

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 91.0 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 91.0N | 91.0 |
| March | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.0N | 86.3 |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 84.5N | 84.0 |
| July | .... | .... | .... | 82.5N | 82.0 |

Tops

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 132.0 | 132.0 | 132.0 | 131.5B | 131.0 |
| Dec. | 124.0 | 125.1 | 124.0 | 124.5B | 123.8 |
| March | 117.5 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 117.5B | 117.3 |
| May | 115.0 | 116.0 | 115.0 | 116.0B | 114.8 |
| July | 113.0 | 113.5 | 113.0 | 113.5T | 112.4 |

N—Nominal. B—Bid. T—Traded. 1

**Cotton**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 21.59 | 21.72 | 21.57 | 21.58 | 21.61 |
| December | 21.39 | 21.51 | 21.38 | 21.40 | 21.42 |
| March | 21.20 | 21.32 | 21.19 | 21.19 | 21.22 |
| May | 20.97 | 21.08 | 20.96 | 20.98 | 21.00 |
| July | 20.69 | 20.80 | 20.69 | 20.71 | 20.71 |

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

Onions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |

Eggs

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 37.50 | 37.50 | 37.05 | 37.20 | 36.60 |
| Nov. | | | | 37.10N | 37.10 |
| Dec. | 37.20 | 37.75 | 37.00 | 37.10 | 36.50 |

Potatoes

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 |

N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

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## WPB Reconversion Program's Failure Laid to Circumstances

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The path of the reconversion program this summer is obviously to be thorny. The virtual failure of the "spot authorization" program of last Tuesday, the real opening gun of the reconversion program, was expected by many, was foreshadowed by the difficulties that hedged it about, and only repeated the virtual failure of the three previous reconversion steps taken by War Production Board beginning in early July, to make out anything important.

For this no blame is due to War Production Board or Donald Nelson, or even to the people who opposed and obstructed the program, in Army-Navy, the War Manpower Commission, and even in the War Production Board. Circumstances were against it, even though reconversion should start at the earliest possible moment.

The unfavorable circumstances that worked against the WPB's reconversion program were at least four.

In the first place, WPB was trying to squeeze reconversion into the severest manpower squeeze which the American war economy has yet seen. There has been a shrinkage or evaporation of nearly 2,000,000 war workers out of American war industry since the peak of war employment last November. The Army and Navy complain of severe labor shortages in many essential industries. The War Manpower Commission has been belatedly trying to correct the situation by "priority referral" orders. The last of these is the major brake on reconversion.

**Army, Navy Resistance**

Secondly, Army and Navy have stubbornly resisted reconversion. This resistance was so great that a month ago WPB Chief Donald Nelson had to call for a showdown on whether his four-point program should go through at all, and another showdown took place on Wednesday, Aug. 16, in a closed session before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Thirdly, the reconversion program has to contend with the enormous amount of paperwork now required for war. Manufacturers this week moving to use the "spot authorization" program to resume civilian production complained of the complexities of the routine they had to go through, and the head of the Dow Chemical Company, pioneer in magnesium production, complains that paper work still tangles up civilian use of magnesium, and he wants the industry released to supply whatever civilian demands present themselves.

Lastly comes the problem of OPA pricing on postwar products. And this appears to be in a most uncertain stage. There was talk a fortnight ago that OPA would take a "realistic" view of the increased costs which in the automobile industry are expected to require an increase in sales prices of as much as 25 per cent. It was said that OPA would set its prices on postwar products at cost plus a prewar margin.

But theory is one thing and practice another, and the case is already cited of a maker of piano keys who spent considerable money to get to work again only to find that OPA ceilings would make it impossible to break even on reconversion; while this week's OPA ceilings on the resumption of stove production indicate that permissible margins are to be prohibitively narrow, even narrower than those of the "Vinson directive" of last winter, which now appears by contrast to be like Solomon's taxes compared with those of Rehoboam.

**Labor Lack Major Problem**

The labor shortage is the outstanding problem. War Manpower Commission, to meet it, started the "priority referral" system on July 1 on labor-shortage areas, but on Aug. 4 this was extended to labor-surplus areas and WMC requirements are now the chief block to reconversion. Manufacturers can show they have the machines and the materials, but not the manpower.

Army and Navy have heavily capitalized this manpower shortage. One statement after another has come out from the armed services about the shortages of this special item and that. There is a shortage of manpower to make artillery shells, heavy and medium guns, radio and radar, heavy trucks and the heavy-duty tires to go on the trucks. Army in particular has hit the headlines with these shortages until the public may be under the impression that the war production program has seriously bogged down.

This impression would be erroneous. War production has held up magnificently in the face of growing labor shortage, chiefly because war-plant managements have managed to turn out Garand guns and bombing planes with less and less man-hours as a result of steadily greater efficiency. The shortages have been due in large part to the success of Allied arms in France, requiring greater and greater production of items as diverse as tanks and mimeograph paper.

**Position of Services**

The sabotage by Army and Navy of reconversion plans has been quite natural and understandable. Feeling among Army and Navy officials is that the war comes first and that it is dangerous to let manpower, raw materials, or machines be turned to civilian production while the fighting is at its height. Army and Navy would rather have plants and workers stand idle than that they should be turned to civilian output and thereby be unavailable for sudden shifts in fighting requirements. This is one reason why Donald Nelson has asked the Chiefs of Staff to review the services' holdings of raw materials, which in some cases are very large indeed, amounting in some instances to what would certainly be called, if practiced by anybody else, plain hoarding.

The position of the War Production Board is extremely difficult. On the one hand, it must put the war first. On the other hand, it must hear the talk of millions of unemployed as soon as the Germans are defeated—and the only way to meet this prospect is to start on reconversion early. It takes time, just as conversion from peace to war, beginning in June, 1940, took time. As the saying is "In time of peace prepare for war," so the saying is reversed, "In time of war prepare for peace."

The refusal of the automobile makers to take up with WPB's "blue program" for ultimate reconversion to an output of 2,000,000 cars must have been a bitter disappointment to responsible WPB officials and the difficulties in the way of reconversion today—quite natural since today sees the peak of the fighting—must also conjure up visions of men and women and soldiers walking the street because WPB didn't get started early.

**Pricing Difficulties**

The difficulties over OPA pricing are also of great significance and will probably be more and more in the news. There has been talk of postwar inflation and of postwar deflation. OPA stands in the middle. It is obvious that the postwar civilian production will still be subject to price control. It must also be obvious that wage rates have been sharply advanced since 1939, and that union labor accepts no responsibility whatever about featherbedding or other cost padding devices whose abrogation might ease the postwar pricing problem. OPA can use this as a squeeze play on makers of this and that postwar civilian item, but it is obvious that its pricing policies will have much to do with postwar jobs, and if it sides too far with labor in the transitional period in which the main goal will be full employment, it will defeat its own ends and those of its friends, and its policies will have to be modified.

Employers must be able to stay in business, with a certain amount of hope of profit. This matter of pricing of postwar products will probably be hot even after the reluctance of Army and Navy to give way on manpower and materials is already a matter of history.

## Oldest Rail Bond Issue to Be Retired

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

The Erie Railroad plans retirement of the oldest railway bond issue in the nation.

Arrangements are being made to retire prior to maturity the entire $2,482,000 issue of the old New York & Erie Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent bonds due May 1, 1947, an Erie spokesman said. At maturity the bonds would be 100 years old. The original issue was authorized by the New York State legislature.

## PAW Sets Oil Output Rate At New High

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War has authorized production of oil in September at the rate of 5,051,000 barrels daily, the highest output rate ever certified to the various oil-producing states.

The September certification, a net increase of 105,900 barrels daily over the August rate, also is the first to exceed 5,000,000 barrels a day, PAW said.

The rate authorized for the eastern states is 71,300 barrels daily, up from 68,400 in August.

"The urgency of military requirements has made it necessary," Deputy PAW Administrator Ralph K. Davies said, "to certify a rate for production for California and Texas which may well result in exceeding the maximum efficient rates of production for some fields in these states."

## United Air Lines Seeks Routes From Calif. to Honolulu

WASHINGTON (AP)—United Air Lines, seeking Federal permission to fly from Los Angeles and San Francisco to Honolulu, said it expects to cut both the fare and the flying time if granted a certificate by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

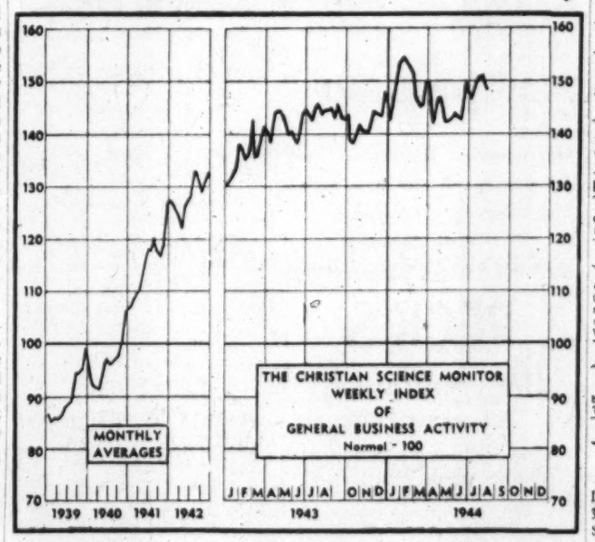
The pre-war passenger fare of $278.50, United said, would be reduced to $125 and the present fastest flying time of 17 hours, trimmed to 10¾ hours.

The airline, now operating several domestic routes, said it proposes to operate four engined transports with a speed of 300 miles an hour, carrying 50 passengers by day and 24 sleeper passengers at night, plus mail and express.

Under the schedules it contemplates, United declared, passengers, mail and express could leave California at 8 o'clock at night and be in Honolulu in the morning or make a daylight flight between 6:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The CAB will begin hearings on the airline's request for a California - Honolulu operating certificate on Sept. 5.

## Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity




The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity registered a decline during the week ended Aug. 12 to 148.1 (prel.) from 149.7 for the previous week. This compared with 144.6 for the week ended Aug. 14, 1943.

Two of the components, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, were lower for the week, with the former showing the greater loss. Miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced more than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Aug. *12 '44 | Aug. 5 '44 | Aug. 14 '43 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 148.1 | 149.7 | 144.6 |
| Bk debit outside NYC | 179.4 | 184.4 | 171.2 |
| Elec power production | 130.6 | 130.7 | 133.8 |
| Misc carloadings | 134.3 | 134.6 | 128.9 |

*Preliminary.

## Armour & Co. Plans $65 Million Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Armour & Co., Chicago, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission $65,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage 20-year 3¼ per cent sinking fund bonds, Series E.

The principal underwriter is Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Proceeds of these debentures, together with those from a new $10,000,000 bank loan and additional amounts from current funds, will be used to pay the principal and premium on redemption of all the company's outstanding first mortgage bonds, series B, C and D, which will be called for redemption on the earliest possible date after the issue and delivery of series E bonds.

There are outstanding $76,365,000 aggregate principal amount of series B, C and D bonds, and the redemption price thereof, 105 per cent, exclusive of accrued interest, to be $80,183,250. Accrued interest to the respective redemption dates will be paid by the company out of its general funds.

**Boston Stocks**

Aug. 21

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.75 | Bos & Alb | 114½ | 114¼ | 114¼ | 115 |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 34⅛ | 38⅛ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| | Bos & Prov | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 31⅛ |
| .60a | Copper Range | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 4.50 | E G&F pr pf | 70 | 69½ | 70 | 69½ |
| | EMSR pf B | 83 | 83 | 83 | 80 |
| .50a | East SS | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | 11½ |
| | Maine Cent | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | 4⅛ |
| | Maine C pf | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 30 |
| 6 | Mass Ut As | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 2.75a | NE Tel&Tel | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| | North Butte | 44c | 44c | 44c | 44c |
| 1.20a | Torrington | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 35¼ |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

**Federal Water Boosts Dividend**

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Water & Gas Corp. declared a dividend of 30 cents a common share, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. The company paid 15 cents in the two previous quarters.

## Pew Assails Anglo-U. S. Oil Agreement

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21 (AP)—J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, said yesterday the new Anglo-American petroleum agreement may be "the first step in what might be a carefully-laid plan for a super-cartel" involving world-wide oil price fixing and production controls.

As such, he said, the agreement, signed Aug. 8 in Washington, constitutes a threat to the oil industry in the United States. If the oil industry is impaired, he said, there would be "repercussions affecting every industry and everyone in this nation."

Mr. Pew made the statements in a letter to Chairman Tom Connally (D.) of Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said "virtually every paragraph" in the agreement was vague, leaving "questions unanswered to date," and asked that the committee insist that "all pertinent facts relating to the negotiation of this agreement . . . be made public."

The agreement established an international commission with the goals of assuring adequate petroleum supplies to "all peaceable countries at fair prices" and of developing the industry "with a view to the sound economic advancement of producing countries."

"Does it contemplate the shutting down of oil wells in this country by government edict in order that oil wells in some remote part of the world might continue to produce their 'equitable' share of the oil needed to meet the estimated world demand?" Mr. Pew asked.

"Is it contemplated that the exports in this country of finished petroleum products may be restricted in order that the 'sound economic advancement' of some other country may be encouraged?"

"Oil is the lifeblood of all our economic life," he said, "and any destructive regulation of the oil industry would have repercussions affecting every industry and everyone. . . ."

**WFA to Sell Cheese Stocks**

CHICAGO (AP)—The War Food Administration announced it was offering 507,357 pounds of American cheddar cheese for sale to avoid deterioration of government-owned stocks no longer needed by the armed forces. Sales will be made on the basis of grade certificates, the WFA said, and prospective buyers may bid until Sept. 13.

## *On Price Board*

© Harris & Ewing

**Lieut. Col. William C. Martens**

Appointed a member of the War Department Price Adjustment Board. Prior to entering the Army, Colonel Martens was for many years vice-president of the Personal Products Corporation, a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary.

## Decline Shown In American Smelting Net

NEW YORK (AP) — American Smelting and Refining Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $4,223,967 for the six months ended June 30, or $1.13 a common share, against $5,742,541, or $1.82 a common share, for the like period of 1943.

Charges in the recent period included $1,125,000 as write-down of book values of shares of and advances to a mining company not a subsidiary. There was no comparable charge in the six months ended June 30, 1943.

**Food Machinery Corp.** reports net earnings of $1,221,582 for the quarter ended June 30, or $2.58 a common share, compared with $522,254, or $1.28 a common share, for the like period of last year. The company reported volume of business as $56,733,616, almost four times the $15,149,000 for the same three months of 1943. Renegotiation proceedings on all business up to the close of the 1943 fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1943) has been concluded, the company said.

**Timken Roller Bearing Co.** reported net income for the six months ended June 30 of $2,896,613, equal to $1.20 per common share, compared to $3,112,831, or $1.29 per share, in the corresponding 1943 period.

**J. C. Penney Co.** reports net profit of $7,703,702 for the six months ended June 30, or $2.81 a share, compared with $8,140,954, or $2.98 a share, for the like period of 1943.

**American Hide and Leather Co.** and subsidiary report net profit of $414,483 for the fiscal year ended June 30, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 24 cents a common share, against $486,284, or 78 cents a common share, in the preceding year.

**Maytag Co.** reports net profit of $641,759 for the six months ended June 30, or 19 cents a common share after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $718,093, or 13 cents a common share, for the corresponding period of 1943.

**Superheater Co.** reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,165,297, equal to $1.35 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,003,749, or $1.27 a share, in the first half of 1943.

**Erie Railroad** reports net income of $3,696,266 for the seven months ended July 31, or $1.03 a common share, compared with $4,655,807, or $2.25 a common share, for the like period of 1943. Gross for the recent seven months was $23,075,784, against $20,464,868 in the same period last year. July Gross was $13,121,242 and net income $618,910, against $13,759,024 and $1,053,854, respectively, for July, 1943.

**Philco Corp.** reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,907,710 after charges and provision for renegotiation, equal to $1.30 a share on the capital stock. This compared with net of $1,526,282, equal to $1.11 a share, in the first half of 1943.

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# Youth Seek to End Music Ban Of Amateurs on Radio Chains

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

INTERLOCHEN, Mich. — With Congress again in session, American youth at the National Music Camp here are demanding a fair share of radio air for themselves and fellow school musicians across the country.

Campers, nearly 800 of them, have signed and sent petitions home to friends and parents, asking them in turn to fill out the petitions and forward them to Congressmen, asking Congress to pass the recently-introduced bill of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, which constitutes in substance a Bill of Rights for amateur musicians.

The bill would cancel the James C. Petrillo-inspired, two-year-old ban against the radiocasting of music by amateurs over national chains.

In 1942, Mr. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, claimed that to permit school bands and orchestras to radiocast over national chains would take bread and butter from the mouths of professional musicians. And he won his point. But only temporarily, say these high-school and college musicians and their conductors, who are determined to have a part of radio air in the interest of public education.

No professional musician would suffer thereby, the amateurs claim. And they are firmly backed by Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, President and founder of the National Music Camp, himself a member of the American Federation of Musicians, and a onetime professional. Until recently, Dr. Maddy has been fighting Mr. Petrillo's edicts practically single-handed, it is said.

**Dictatorship Issue Stressed**

The issue, Dr. Maddy states, is not merely that Interlochen's National High School Orchestra, bands, and choruses be permitted to radiocast over national chains. It is a question, he contends, whether Mr. Petrillo or any other person "has the right to dictate to the nation and prevent schools and colleges from going on the air to further education."

It Mr. Petrillo can do this, declared Dr. Maddy, who can say how long it will be before drama and speech on the air will be regulated the same way—cut, tailored, or banned, just as Mr. Petrillo, or some other dictator, wills it?

As for student radiocasting taking bread and butter from professional musicians—it wouldn't work that way, Dr. Maddy states. It might even provide some extra butter, instead, by establishing a bigger demand for what the professionals can give — more symphony programs, more dance music, more teachers of music for people who want to learn how to play.

Student programs wouldn't go on the air at the same time that professionals radiocast, he points out. Thus there would be no conflict so far as a place on the air is concerned. Professionals wouldn't be shoved off, or deprived of employment.

"It has always been the case," he told the Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the United States Senate at a hearing last March, "that many members of the musicians' union do not expect or even wish to obtain full-time employment, or to earn their entire livelihood by musical performance. They have other occupations and wish to obtain only an occasional engagement.

**Union Membership Necessary**

"It's necessary to join the union, however, in order to be permitted to play even an occasional engagement. So naturally Mr. Petrillo can claim that a very large percentage of members of the musicians' union are not fully employed as musicians. This condition prevailed before Mr. Petrillo, and will necessarily continue after Mr. Petrillo. Banning school music from the air will not change this situation.

"Mr. Petrillo's claim that 'the more free music the radio stations receive the less need for the professional' does not stand up, for the reason that when free (amateur) music is broadcast it is without income to the station. No radio station can survive unless it sells a large percentage of its time for commercial purposes, since it is only from such sales that the station derives its income."

And now some other amateur music authorities (conductors of college bands and such) say they are wondering whether the national chains themselves are backing Mr. Petrillo's edict. Perhaps, these conductors say, the national chains themselves don't want to give any time at all to nonpaying educational programs. In business for profit, naturally the chains want to make all the money they can. And school programs don't provide revenue.

It is a short-sighted viewpoint in any case, the college music heads agree with Dr. Maddy. They think the school band and orchestra is the hen that laid the golden egg for professional musicians today—that the upsurge of music in the schools since 1918 is the direct cause of the increase and demand for symphony (professional) orchestras. In 1918 there were a half dozen major symphony orchestras in the whole United States. In 1943 there were at least 35, and many of them superior to those existing in 1918.

# Hull Praises I. L. O. Activity As Peace Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Unity among free nations is winning war victories and is essential to the victories of peace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared on Aug. 19, the tenth anniversary of America's membership in the International Labor Organization, now 25 years old. He said in a statement: "There must be effective international collaboration through appropriate national institutions, if we are to accomplish the purposes for which we fight."

The I. L. O., he added, had helped in the process of enlightenment and understanding, and, "We look forward to continuing collaboration in its useful work."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, speaking on an anniversary program, said the war has removed the old barriers to international co-operation and will spur the work of the I. L. O. throughout the world.

"Until now the I. L. O. has been forced to function in an international atmosphere of suspicion, distrust, and hesitancy," said Mr. Green in an address prepared for a three-way radiocast with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in New York, and Henry I. Harriman, I. L. O. employer representative for the United States, in Boston. "We can now look forward with confidence to a period of unexampled international cooperation when this war ends," Mr. Green said. Miss Perkins said that as the end of military action in the war appears, "We can be glad that the I. L. O. is planning means by which the industrial nations can achieve high levels of employment, a rising standard of living and expansion of industry and increasing trade between nations."

Mr. Harriman said, "It is the function of the I. L. O. to suggest to the United Nations an outline of the economic and social measures which will lead to an expanding economy with full employment, a high standard of living, and stable relations between workers and employers."

### Infantry Motorized

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Whereas a World War I division required 153 motor vehicles and 4,400 horses, a World War II division requires 3,500 Army ordnance vehicles of 160 different types containing approximately 315,000 horsepower and no horses at all.

# U. S. O. Workers Win Friends For U. S. in Various Outposts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—How American troops stationed in remote outposts in South America and the Caribbean are slowly overcoming the suspicion of natives and gradually winning friends for the United States was described by three American women who have just returned here from service with the United Service Organizations in that area.

It is a story of spanning the barriers of language and custom, begun prior to or coincident with Pearl Harbor and continuing down to today. Principal participants in this slowly unfolding drama of inter-American adjustment are the people of Brazil, a necessarily undisclosed number of G. I.'s and a small group of volunteer U. S. O. hostesses.

Veterans of travel in all conveyances ranging from wood-burning trains and jeeps to Army blimps and Navy crashboats, the three women—Miss Sally McPherson, of Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. Vera Katz, of Kirksville, Mo., and Miss Gertrude DonDero, of Greenwich, Conn.—told enthusiastically of gradually waning tension.

Sent to U. S. O. centers at Belem, Natal, Recife, and Bahia, key Atlantic Coast Brazilian ports, to run U. S. O. clubs for American G. I.'s stationed at these hopping-off points to European battle areas, the women soon found that they had to become unofficial good-will ambassadors as well.

"The Good Neighbor Policy" was put to a crucial test the moment the U. S. O. opened its first recreation club in Brazil. "They didn't know what it was," Miss McPherson said. "They thought we were running a casino, so they stoned the doors."

The U. S. O. hostesses at Belem, about 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River, countered this action by inviting the parents and small brothers and sisters of Brazilian girls to attend dances at the club.

Soon the parents of the girls gained respect for the U. S. O. operation of the center, and now many of the earlier protesting mothers are serving as official hostesses at the club. "That was as much a step forward for the mothers as it was for the girls," Miss McPherson added.

Considerable explanation was needed to make it plain to the Brazilians, who look with scorn upon enlisted men of all armies and navies, that American "buck privates" are just as likely as not to be wealthy, holders of college degrees and even former "movie" headliners.

"Here again it was a matter of re-education calling for patience and infinite tact," Miss McPherson said.

But the chief task of the U. S. O. hostesses hinged on the situation familiar wherever American G. I.'s are stationed. The men, despite good service morale, were eager for a change of scenery; they missed their wives and sweethearts, and they talked wistfully of Coney Island, of mashed potatoes, and of lettuce and tomato sandwiches on rye.

Recoghizing that the language barrier contributed to their feeling of loneliness, the U. S. O. hostesses, all of whom are bilingual, have undertaken the job of teaching G. I's simple Portuguese and Brazilian girls "streamlined" American.

"They learn rapidly, too," Mrs. Katz remarked. "I guess that's because there's an incentive."

Now the G. I.'s are becoming expert at the rhumba and somba, and square dancing has taken on an inter-American flavor, with two callers presiding—one to call out in English, the other in Portugese.

"Our hiring of local Brazilian talent for entertainment has helped relations a lot," Miss DonDero reported. She said at first it was almost impossible to get Brazilian artists to perform for American G. I. audiences. "Now everybody has come in," she added, "from the circus, radio—from everywhere."

Results have been revealing. A Brazilian tenor somewhere had learned the American song, "Stormy Weather," in Portuguese. The G. I.'s were happy enough to recognize the music. When the singer rendered the last few lines in English, the applause and cheers shook the rafters.

Another G. I. audience was so spellbound by a Brazilian singer of opera arias that the boys stood in spontaneous tribute when she concluded her program.

The process of adjustment is slow, and one that demands close care to avoid wounding the feelings of both sides, but because the U. S. O. workers are volunteers, not representing the government in any capacity, they are often able to smooth ruffled feathers purely on the basis of friendship.

All three women are experienced in working with people. Miss McPherson holds two degrees in recreation and personnel work, with much practical background, Mrs. Katz came to the U. S. O. from active social work in a New York City settlement house, and Miss DonDero has held many executive posts in theatrical administration.

Putting on rodeos and dances, sending out traveling troupes to jungle outposts, purchasing gifts for G. I.'s to send home and listening to lonesome soldiers and sailors describing their wives and best girls is all in the day's work to these women.

They felt they were making progress as ambassadors, too, when in Recife, before they left there for the United States, they noticed that the native band performing for the G. I. audience had inscribed on their music stands: "Mingo y suds Whoopee Kids."


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21

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JUNCTION 4157
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We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
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TORONTO (Continued)

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Also
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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Caruga Cargill and Lindsay

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
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A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
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Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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Quality Furnishings for Men
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Richer and Better Dairy Products
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"Sweet Are the Uses of Adversity"
Shakespeare was right, although "sweet" is hardly the word to apply to today's circumstances. Nevertheless we have learned that there are more important things than the merely material, and that the discipline involved in adversity, properly accepted, is good for us.

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING
Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

In Montreal It's
MORGAN'S
for British Imports of
DINNERWARE
TARTANS
MUNRO TWEEDS
and OTHER WOOLLENS
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
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Men's Clothing and Furnishings
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The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
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"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
MEN'S WHITE FLANNELS
No Shrinkage No Yellowing
$1.00
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ELMHURST MILK
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Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
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GET OLD DUTCH CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS PER CAN
Use the Phone—We Deliver

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JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
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MAKER TO WEARER
19 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
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First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121


Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

## Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

**Garwolin** (gär - vô' - lĕn)—Rail center southeast of Warsaw, Poland.

**Joensuu** (yō'-ĕn-sōō)—Rail center of Finland.

**Sansapor** (sän'-sä-pôr')—Village in northwestern New Guinea.

**Sélune** (sā'-lün')—River of Normandy.

**Tangku** (täng' - gōō')—Chinese port and center of Japanese war production.

**From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Angerapp** (äng' - ĕr - äp)—River of East Prussia.

**Angers** (äN' - zhā'; Angl. ăn'-jĕrz or ăng'-gĕrz)—Strategic center on the Loire River.

**Daugava** (dä'-ōō-gä-vä)—River of Latvia (same as the Dvina).

**Drohobycz** (drô-hô'-bĭch)—Important stronghold in the German Carpathian defenses.

**Łomża** (lôm' - zhä) — Important Polish communications center.

**Nantes** (nänts; Fr. nänt)—Port at the mouth of the Loire River.

**Narew** (nä' - rĕf) — River near the south border of East Prussia.

**Rance** (räns) — River of France.

**Saint Malo** (sĂN' mä'-lō')—Port of Brittany, at the mouth of the Rance River.

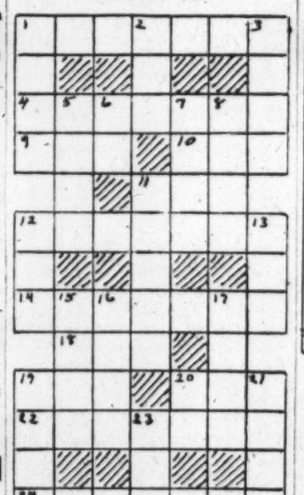
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cónnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, mĕnü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.*—GAL. 5:22, 23

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What American statesman was popularly known as "The Father of States' Rights"?
4—What was first name of Decatur, American naval officer who became famous in Tripolitan War?
8—Impost
10—How many symphonies did Cesar Franck compose?
11—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
12—Who is heroine of "Ramshackle Inn"?
14—The archlute was also called what?
18—Organ of hearing.
19—Bitter vetch.
20—Would you eat, saw, or sew estamene?
22—What fish has long, whiskerlike head appendages?
24—City of Salto is in what South American country?

Down
1—What do you call the distance to which a thing can be thrown?
2—What is false fruit of a rosebush?
3—How many symphonies did Beethoven write?
5—Who founded the National Gallery of British Art?
6—What is the termination of certain nouns and adjectives taken from Latin nominatives?
7—What is a brass wind instrument of music?
8—Who was Geraint's wife?
11—What is largest of the Lesser Sunda Islands?
12—The flying fox is what?
13—Bustle.
15—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Hebe?
16—If you were in Versailles, in what direction would you travel to reach Nancy, France?
17—The term "dequeen" should remind you of what creatures?
19—What is color of unbleached linen?
20—What is a Spaniard's "yes"?
21—What is the watery part of milk?
23—Haze.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## In Lighter Vein

**Tommy's Tribute**

Sitting on the paternal knee, little Tommy looked up into his father's face and exclaimed, "Daddy, when I'm a man I want to be just like you."

Then, suddenly realizing that his father was not exactly a handsome man, the youngster added with childish candor, but with an adoring glance which robbed the amendment of its sting, "Inside, daddy, not outside."

**Hardy Leaf**

A high school English teacher asked each pupil in her class to select some poem on nature and come to class prepared to discuss it. When the class met, most of the pupils seemed eager to report on the nature poems they had selected, but one girl seemed loath to volunteer. Finally the teacher asked her what poem she had chosen.

"Well," faltered the girl, "my poem is by a man named Holmes, and he calls it The Last Leaf, but he really doesn't tell much about nature. It seems the leaf just stayed on the tree."

## Today's Quotation

*The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops,—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.*—EMERSON

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Crawford Young

**"I am sorry, gentlemen—my wife has examined our merger plan and said, 'Phooey.'"**

## Brevities

**"Bridesmaids** Drenched by Sudden Shower," says a heading. Wring out, wild belles!—Punch.

**The perfect** flytrap is any house with screen doors and children.—Boston Globe.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Practical Service

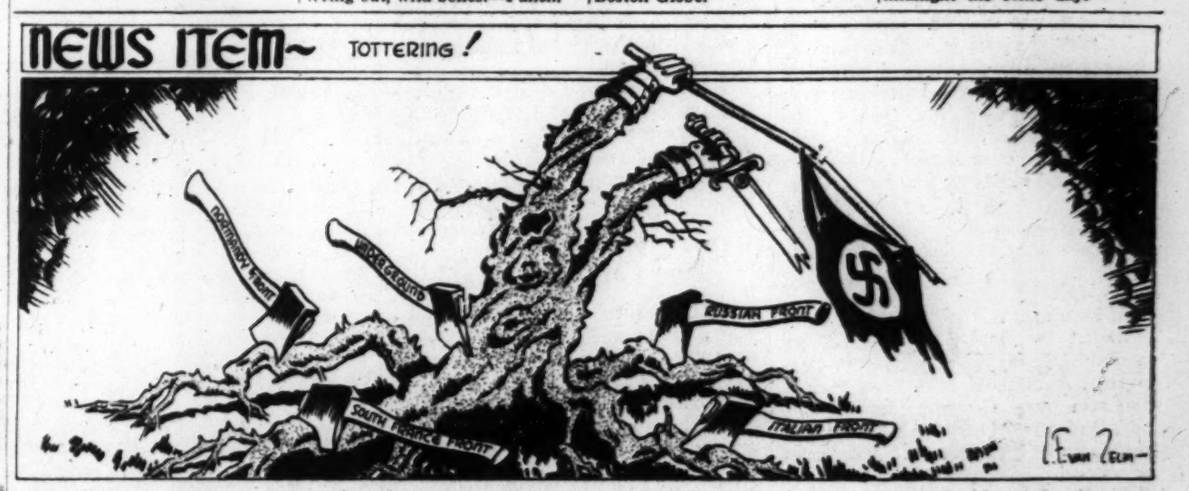
Chicago, Ill.

In a near-by suburb lives a woman who, though confined to her bed, is eager to be of service in this wartime world. She has therefore offered a fruit and vegetable exchange.

She is at her telephone from 8:30 to 10:30 and from 1:00 to 3:00, every day except Sunday, taking calls from the "haves" and "have nots" and arranging for them to exchange so that nothing will be wasted. She does not buy or sell—just arranges so that all may be supplied.

### Next Step—Television

Some 47 radio-telephotos showing embarkation landing operations on the French beachhead on D-Day, June 6, had been received in Washington, developed and copies made for the press before midnight the same day.




**The Taffles**—*Any Resemblance, Coincidental* — By PALMER

GIVE ME YOUR HAND, FROLIC, AND I'LL LEAD YOU OUT FURTHER—
MY, MY, YOUR HAND IS SLIPPERY— AND STOP WIGGLING SO MUCH!
I'M NOT WIGGLING— AND YOU HAVEN'T GOT MY HAND!
I WAS ABOUT TO SAY YOU NEEDED SOME HAND LOTION!
Tom Palmer

**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Encore* — By LE PELLEY

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*What Do You Mean?* — By RODGERS

From the way that old hound talked, it sounded as if finding the prowler would be a simple matter-
But it didn't turn out that way-
SNIFF! SNIFF!
The moment he got into the cellar, the old hound took a big sniff-
Then he gave me a queer look- "Say! You have a lot of nerve!" he growled-

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*Taste Before Salting* — By THE HAGERS

M-M-MM, PETUNIA! YOUR LUNCH IS WONDERFUL! CHEESE SANDWICHES, POTATO SALAD, CHOCOLATE CAKE!
WAIT TILL YOU SEE WHAT PEGGY FIXED. WE MIGHT EVEN GIVE YOU A BITE.
BOY-OH-BOY! A DELICIOUS SALAD!
STOP IT! THERE'S SOME MISTAKE. THAT'S MY NEW HAT!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## Dewey-Willkie-Dulles

The Dewey-Willkie and Hull-Dewey consultations are alike hopeful steps in the development of that "united support of the American people" which the Republican candidate is emphasizing. Governor Dewey is on sound ground, where he can appeal to every unprejudiced citizen, when he urges the value of more public information about the peace planning beginning today at Dumbarton Oaks and more public discussion to the end that Americans will give united support to the agreements reached.

It is of the utmost importance that agreements "to keep the peace be supported year in and year out regardless of the Administration in power at the moment." All who remember how a change in administrations after the 1920 election brought "a change in our attitude toward prevention of future wars" will welcome the whole effort now to consolidate American opinion in both parties to avoid a repetition of that tragedy.

Democrats may complain that it is Republican campaign strategy to try to remove the foreign policy issue, and Mr. Willkie's followers that his thunder is being stolen. But this need to gain a united front on peace-planning is bigger than any party or personality. For that reason we would not go too deeply into party or personal questions, but center on the end in view.

In attaining that end some voicing of dissident views is entirely in line with democratic methods of obtaining unity. We can agree, therefore, with John Foster Dulles, Mr. Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs and his representative in consultations with Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hull, that some of the issues coming up at Dumbarton Oaks —such as the danger of Big-Four domination—should be debated in the campaign.

We further agree with him that it will be useful for the American Government to feel the pressure of an alert public opinion holding it firm against secret deals. We trust that in the same way Governor Dewey and Mr. Dulles recognize the usefulness of pressures which millions of Americans for whom Mr. Willkie is a principal spokesman exert on the Republican Party and its candidate. These pressures should help them stand firm against the isolationists and to take a strong initiative in peace-planning. The invitation to Mr. Willkie to confer on this subject appears to be such a recognition.

In the same connection it is encouraging to see Governor Dewey and Mr. Dulles bringing out Republican proposals. While the plan for neutralizing the Ruhr is far from a complete peace program, it is an important project looking to the effective policing of Germany, and indicates that Mr. Dewey will not be satisfied merely to warn against or criticize proposals coming out of Washington, but will take a positive initiative and make specific proposals. This is the most effective way to get helpful discussion and shows appreciation of the fact that an opposition party has some obligation to offer responsible alternatives.

## Gen. Patton Now the Hero

General Patton's achievements as commander of the American Third Army in France have justified General Eisenhower's confidence. If the cries of politicians and typewriter oracles, who roundly condemned the General as "unfit to command troops" after the soldier-slapping incident in Sicily, had been permitted to sway the commander, the Allies would have been deprived of the services of a great leader.

The London newspapers are hailing General Patton as "legendary." The London News-Chronicle calls his sweep through Brittany and the terrain before Paris "the swiftest outflanking movement of any army in history." Certainly, in taking the Nazis' own weapon—the blitzkrieg—and turning it upon its inventors, the General, who even now is on the verge of entering Paris, has proved himself a master tactician.

It was evident, notwithstanding the incident in Sicily, that General Patton is the kind of dashing leader who captures the imagination of his troops. If he should now cap his rout of the Germans with the capture of Paris, he will doubtless witness an utter reversal of the public opinion which only a few months ago was condemning him.

---

If you are surprised at the number of jobs listed as essential, take a look around you at the enormous number, still filled, that are certainly nonessential—to anyone but the jobholder.

## The War Proceeds

It becomes difficult to write of the fighting in France with any sort of detachment and cold analysis. The Allies have at last been able to employ a major portion of their superior men and materials.

The rout of the Nazis seems to be accelerating daily.

American forces now appear to stand between Paris and the main bulk of the armor that von Kluge was able to extricate from the Normandy pocket. We can expect battles along the Seine —fragmentary battles, perhaps.

Then, we suppose, Paris will fall to relatively light forces, while the main Allied strength, spearheaded by eager and angry British troops, will smash into that rocket-launching area to eliminate the terrible menace that has been darkening London since the invasion.

In the meantime, the Russians are clanging at the gates of East Prussia. Soon, too, the Allies in Southern France will join those in the center and, perhaps, those in Italy. With the Yugoslavs and other partisans in the Balkans pushing from the southeast the drawstring will begin to tighten inexorably around the Nazi bastion.

The Allied power is truly gargantuan. Even while the war in Europe nears its roaring climax, the process of limiting enemy production in the Far East is stepped up. The two raids of the B-29's bring to a total of five the raids aimed at the Nipponese homelands in the past 60 days.

If these do not compare with the raids on Germany of last winter, let it be observed that Japan's industry scarcely compares with that of Germany. Moreover, it is concentrated in a smaller area. Less power is required for raids to produce great damage.

## Beer Cans Essential?

A few weeks ago this newspaper asked if the War Production Board had ever satisfactorily explained its order releasing metal for one billion cans to carry beer overseas to the armed forces. So far we have heard no adequate explanation.

The WPB, however, has explained, in a letter from a salvage division office, that cans used for beer contain no tin, but are coated with a lacquer substance. The millions of housewives flattening tin cans may, therefore, keep on flattening them without fear that the tin thus salvaged is going into beer cans. They are contributing much to the war effort by saving tin.

The question still remains, however, as to the wisdom of taking up valuable space for millions of cans of beer, and whether it is proper to allocate steel and labor for beer-can manufacturing when the makers of essential commodities are unable to obtain metal.

## All Allied Soldiers

We are happy to note that an officer at Supreme Allied Headquarters has spoken out against British and American military writers' inclination to allude to achievements by British and Americans in France in comparative terms. "There is no nationality over here," said this general. "We are all Allied soldiers."

What this spokesman seems to imply is that when radio newsmen, newsreel commentators, or newspaper headlines play up British achievements to the detriment of the American—or vice versa—they are doing a disservice to the public thought. For in so doing they are spreading the suggestion of sharp lines of division among the Allied troops, when to the Supreme Command they are one whole, inseparable body.

Can a difference in the British and American soldiers' ways of doing things, their uniforms or contrasting English accents, mean more than the common fight against tyranny which unites them? The Allied High Command has not two separate plans for victory over the Nazis in France or Italy, but only one unified blueprint calling for the closest co-operation among Allied soldiery no matter what their subdivision into nationalities.

The leveling of obstructing national differences among Allied soldiers in France and Italy under the stress of battle is practical evidence that peoples can achieve this—though it may be harder in peace. Anglo-American teamwork, resulting as it has in such brilliant tactics and victorious advances on battlefields, hints what might be achieved in peace if such a state of thought in common prevailed among statesmen.

---

No one wants drought in the United States but it would do no harm if there were a shortage of mud to sling during the Presidential campaign

## Invest in the Future!

## Our Readers Say—

### No Mink Coats in Belfast

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read in The Christian Science Monitor a delightful article entitled "Boston Kaleidoscope—1944," I should like to show, with no offense intended to its author, Margaret Tennant Gray, just what Americans, despite the war, are still privileged to enjoy, as contrasted with their British allies. You might take any city in the war-torn but bravely smiling United Kingdom. I'd like to take Belfast, Northern Ireland, because I know it best. . . .

The sun shining fitfully on the City Hall square and Donegal Place. (It usually rains in Belfast) . . . No shoe-store row here with window displays of gaily colored sandals . . . shoes are 7 coupons each of 48 total clothing coupons a year. Shop windows featuring practical, all-purpose "utility" frocks and dresses. Coupon value 8 to 10. All "luxury" items in the UK are taxed—some as high as 100 per cent . . . The milk bars in most places don't even serve milk, except in your tea or coffee . . . Ice-cream has been non-existent for four years. . . .

No one will stop you and suggest that you wear your rubbers—despite the rainy weather. You see, they figure that you, like themselves, can no longer get them to wear. . . . No more pigeons on the square. Have they been eaten?

Girls everywhere, going to and from their jobs, going occasionally to the movies, window shopping (with coupon values uppermost in their minds!). The crowds going in all directions at the corner of Donegal and Chichester . . . The downhearted group emerging from Grand Hotel . . . "No more rooms, sir. Why don't you try . . . ?"

No Persian-lambed and minked dowagers here emerging from trams along with defense workers kerchiefed and slacked. You don't find those coats in the war-rationed UK. Everyone rides the trams, though. Petrol is issued only for "work of national importance," and then in limited quantities only. Furthermore, there is no black market.

People crowding the counters and waiting for tables and "queueing up" outside popular restaurants. Fish and chips. A stew, through which, allegedly, some meat passed. And chips. A vegetable. Probably Brussels sprouts. Or cabbage. And chips.

Queueing up for theaters every night. Shows start early and end early. Five years of blackout have changed the habits of a nation. Very little free-for-all gaiety. Besides, it's probably raining. . . .

Servicemen everywhere. British and Dominion soldiers, sailors and RAF men. American soldiers, sailors, marines, and air corpsmen. French sailors abound. So do Norwegians. Danes, Poles, Dutch and Belgian seen occasionally . . . The everlasting M. P.'s —British with red tops, American with white helmets, white belts, white spats. . . .

The flower shops still sell flowers. Vendors do not, nor do they sell tangerines. The people are now beginning to receive the first citrus fruit since the war began . . . It's coming from Spain and Italy, and it's rationed. The only shoe-shine boys I ever found were located in front of the American Red Cross . . . and where Americans patronize, prices go up! The trams stop running at 10:30 p. m. If fortunate, you find a horse-drawn cab.

Think on this, Americans!

WALFRED R. CARLSON, JR.,
Ensign, U. S. M. S.,
Purser, S. S. Frank Gilbreth

New York

### Reads Son's Name!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yesterday I sat down with my Aug. 3 Monitor. My eyes fell on the cartoon and heading, "Elephantine Rescue by 'Dumbos.'" I read "Patrol Squadron 14," and then I read my son's name! I have read news items in various papers, but this splendid article by your staff correspondent, Rodney L. Brink, is the finest I have found.

(Mrs.) LORNA D. SMITH

Glendale, Calif.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Frontier for Chinese

*The Bookshelf*

Chinese Turkestan is called Sinkiang, which literally means New Dominion. But this formerly mysterious far western area, now under the modern management of an able Chinese administrator named Sheng Shih-ts'ai, becomes Sin Sinkiang, or New New Dominion, a phrase which suggests the rebirth being experienced here and there throughout Asia. In a region like this, the rebirth has great import for the future. For Sinkiang is about two and one-half times the size of France, with a population of only 4,000,000, or fewer than nine persons per square mile, and natural resources ripe for development—everything from the big and famed melons of Hami and the grapes of Turfan to a wide range of minerals. There are deserts too, but some might yield to water.

* * *

Undoubtedly it is a promised land for pioneers, and some consider it a vital strategic area as well. This view is stressed by Martin R. Norins in his GATEWAY TO ASIA: SINKIANG (New York: John Day. $2.75). But though Mr. Norins presents valuable material, drawn from Chinese sources, he lacks firsthand contact. Many will prefer the judgment of Owen Lattimore, who in an introduction weighs the strategic along with other factors and feels that the strategic period is closed. Russia feared a Japanese thrust here for some years; the Soviet withdrawal in 1943, he surmises, reflects Moscow's conclusion that the Japanese are no longer capable of a bold forward strategy in Northwest China, while, as regards America's and Britain's struggle with Japan, Sinkiang has "now become, logistically, the longest way round."

Mr. Norins has enthusiasm for Sinkiang and well depicts this "distant and self-contained area . . . enclosed on three sides by mountains and on one side by desert and barren terrain," a country farther than any other from the sea and once traversed by the old trans-Eurasian Silk Road. Medieval caravans of Marco Polo's time and before threaded their way along in never-ending lines, joining West and East, until the advent of fifteenth-century maritime travel turned traders to the sea.

* * *

"Central Asia, which had served as a natural land gateway between Europe and the Orient, was left to lapse into petty internal tribulations, slumber, and finally stagnation," remarks the author. "Not until 1931, when Japan began World War II by her invasion of Manchuria, was this remote Sinkiang hinterland at last roughly awakened."

Today Sinkiang is on the boom and the Chinese administration has a six-point program of anti-imperialism, kinship to Sovietism, racial equality, clean government, peace, and reconstruction—"a magnificent charter," Mr. Norins calls it, hailing a colony risen and shaking off its fetters in the heart of Asia.

Some undoubtedly will feel distrust of the closeness to Soviet Russia. But there is the record of recent Soviet withdrawal, to which may be added Mr. Norins' assurance that Russia today has no imperialistic eyes toward an area fundamentally Chinese and representing nothing in the way of a menace. For the future he expects a migration of thousands of Chinese into the territory.

R. G.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Gin vs. Butter

Simultaneous announcement by OPA of a cut in the price of gin and an advance in the point requirements for butter might interest Reichsmarshal Göring if he wasn't so busy right now trying to save his voluminous hide. He told the Krauts when they were arming for this war that they couldn't have guns and butter. OPA's version seems to be more gin and less butter.

OPA has also cut the price of "domestic vodka." If designed for propaganda, this alias was thought up by someone who failed to realize that a hangover can be a boomerang.—*Chicago Daily News.*

## Americans Are Just Not Military

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Robert R. Mullen

As we were walking past the Treasury toward the White House, one of the correspondents was telling that story concerning the inductee about to be fingerprinted.

"Wash your hands," commanded the sergeant.

"Both of them?" asked the I.

The S. started to reply, then paused a moment. "No," he finally answered, "just one. I want to see how you do it."

* * *

Well, I had already heard that one, as you probably have, so my eyes were wandering over the sidewalk which as usual was thronged with Wacs and Waves, Spars and Miss Marines, and a spattering of G. I. Joes, and the vagrant and lazy-day notion wafted through my wandering thought processes that Americans are not a very military people.

I do not mean to state the obvious, which is that few soldiers that I see on the streets of Washington were former employees of the Arrow Collar Corporation, and that probably not many of the girls in uniforms ever graced Mr. Power's offices, although I hasten to add that I am absolutely certain they are all perfectly qualified and that it is simply Mr. Power's misfortune.

But the point is, Americans never seem to look really comfortable in uniform. They never lose a touch of self-consciousness when decked out like all their fellows. A private salutes an officer and the officer returns the salute. Then a quick smile is exchanged as if to ask, "How am I doing with this act, Bud?"

* * *

Well, let us not argue in this August weather. Let it stand as one man's opinion that Americans are not very military.

And letting it stand, we come now to the President's press conference. Somebody kicks off with the usual political question, the President, as usual, blocks the kick. After three or four plays, the ball is in mid-field and no downs.

Then—and I have the best reasons for knowing it was not a planted question—somebody asked the President whether he favored postwar compulsory military training.

The President took that ball on his own 10-yard line and made a magnificent run with it. A cynic might almost have thought the President was running a little press conference filibuster so extensively did he develop the theme.

Although the President did not commit himself to any stand from which he cannot still with grace retreat, and, indeed, only asked that the American people be thinking about the question, it is a fact that he listed plenty of reasons in favor of such a plan and none against it.

It is only fair to stipulate, however, that the President did draw a distinction between the training he envisions and the European type that we usually think of, in which boys are taught the gross arts of how to lose friends and decapitate people.

I believe the President is thinking of an extension of the present school system. He believes the present great military plant can be used to turn out better citizens and citizens schooled in personal hygiene, adjusted to living together in crowds, with some experience in discipline, and with vocational aptitudes developed.

So far as the President is concerned, these are on the plus side and they appeal to him.

Several arguments immediately suggest themselves. First, we all most fervently hope that some sort of rational world order will emerge which will permit us to safely put aside the military necessity for war training.

Most of us hope, and expect, that the situation will be such that we can even minimize the size of the standing Army and Navy. But probably a quite realistic attitude will be taken toward the justification for such minimization.

Second, as to the value of the vocational, hygienic, and other training, most Americans would probably rather see that furnished in normal scholastic and home channels. The advantages of learning to get along in a crowd are probably offset in the thoughts of most by the fact that camp life seems to encourage the acceptance of a common denominator of morality that is disturbingly low to many families.

Besides, and it may still be just one man's opinion, Americans are really not a very military people. They'll take it and try to like it in wartime, but I suspect they will turn thumbs down when peace breaks out.

## Blackout Worse Than Bombs

Our grandchildren in after years will gaze at us with a certain wonder, and will beg us to tell again the stories of how the bombs fell around us in the night. We shall tell these stories with relish. We shall tell them how, standing in the orchard, we had seen 20 searchlights converge upon a tiny bomber, shining white up there like a gnat in the light of a lamp. How suddenly the great beams of the searchlights were sucked into themselves to leave a well of darkness streaked with a feather of red flames. How we could hear men cheering across the woods.

We shall tell them of London, when the pavements shook and billowed as in an earthquake, and when the great fires threw flickering shadows of street-lamps across the roads. We shall tell them how we lay in bed listening to the drone of aeroplanes, as insistent as a dentist's drill, and heard the whistle of descending bombs.

We shall tell them of the London tube stations, of the steel bunks which lined the platforms, of the pathetic pieces of cardboard or dim shawls devised to keep away the draught; of how the curtains of these sad cubicles would still be swaying as we entered the trains.

We shall tell them how in the early mornings after the blitz the streets would be blocked by dripping hoses; how one would note the exhaustion on the faces of the firemen, and gaze with apprehension at the drab faces of the women.

And we shall tell them how the whole of London would on such mornings smell of ashes, of how burnt paper would twirl in the air and fall among the puddles, of how the brick dust from blasted buildings would cover the privet hedges with a film of powdered chocolate. We shall tell them these stories, and we shall feel heroic. The central strain came from the accumulation of smaller inconveniences. . . .

* * *

When I ask my constituents what they really mind most about the war it is always the black-out which comes first in their list of evils. The second tribulation, especially for women, is shopping. For me this ordeal is intermittent rather than constant. It is inconvenient, of course, to run out of soap, carbon paper, razor blades, and clothes. It is sad that my washing should be collected and delivered so irregularly, and that my underclothes, when they eventually return, have ceased to be my underclothes, but have shrunk to the shape of Little Black Sambo's pants.

I quite see that were I a housekeeper (which I thank Heaven that I am not) these difficulties would assume enormous proportions, and that I should almost envy in my black despair the irresponsibility of those who labor at Anzio or in the Garigliano river-bed. But for those who have constantly moved from one place to another, and according to a rigid time-table, the second of war ills is certainly transport.

It is all very well for those who can appear early at a station, and who on arrival can, in the eighteenth century manner, go to bed; but for those who have to dash for a train, make a speech on arrival, and then return in the evening, the conditions of modern transport are an ordeal which frays the nerves and debilitates the frame. St. Pancras station on a wet midnight, and after three hours in a packed corridor, makes one realize that this is total war.

* * *

In this great darkness there is a shining light, namely, the amazing good-temper of the British people. After a night journey recently the dawn broke cold and grim upon a packed corridor. People had taken it in turns to sit upon their luggage, but when morning broke other people emerged from the compartments and picked their difficult way towards the end of the car. Those who had to rise at their passing did so with a wan smile of forgivingness upon their sleepless, haggard faces.

"You observe," I remarked to a Polish officer who was standing next to me, "how good-tempered are the citizens of this country?" He had stood the strain of the journey less well than my compatriots. He ground his teeth with rage.

"They are like sheeps," he said furiously.

"Oh, no," I said, "it isn't that at all." He grunted unconvinced.

My admiration for these patient, patriotic, courteous people knows no bounds.—HAROLD NICOLSON in *The Spectator*, London.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